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TENSION LESSENS IN COMMONS OVER MAURICE LETTER

Majority Believed Certain For Government If Division Is Forced

UNIONISTS SUPPORT

Agree To Throw Votes To Lloyd George On Test

ASQUITH'S PART

Decides Not To Make Bid For Office, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9, 7.15 a.m.—The Lobby of the House of Commons was quieter yesterday and the signs of crisis diminished in view of the general expectation that the Government would secure probably a substantial majority today.

The Irish Nationalists decided last night not to participate in the debate.

It is now stated that Mr. Asquith is not making a bid for office but it is assumed that he calculates that the debate will further weaken the Government.

The papers continue to comment somewhat bitterly on the situation but none of them can suggest an alternative Ministry. The only proposal in this direction today is a letter from Sir West Ridgeway that the Speaker should be the new Premier.

The ministerial organs hope that if Mr. Lloyd George's answer, as they expect, is complete and crushing, then an end will be put once for all to the campaign of intrigue and rancorous attack.

London, May 8, 4.05 p.m.—There is continued speculation regarding the debate tomorrow in the House of Commons but, with the absence of the Irish Party and doubt whether after all the older Unionists will vote against the Government, the feeling is that the Ministry will probably survive the division. The attitude of the Labor Party is uncertain.

Unionists For Lloyd George

At a meeting of the Unionist War Committee it was decided to support the Government in the event of a Division tomorrow on the Maurice affair.

It is understood that the Liberal War Committee has come to a similar decision.

The Labor Party will not decide its attitude before the debate.

The Nationalists, who are in Ireland, are not expected to return.

It is understood that the appointment of a judicial tribunal has been abandoned and the House will debate the advisability of setting up a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Manchester Guardian, in an editorial today, remarks that Major-General Maurice's letter goes to the heart of the responsibility for the early British reverses in the present offensive. His charges certainly cannot be met with mere disciplinary measures against him.

The Westminster Gazette scouts the idea that the present Government cannot be replaced. It says that Mr. Asquith has again and again refused to deal the Government a serious, if not a fatal blow, out of consideration of the Government's burden and the undesirability of a change if it could be avoided, but there comes a point when it is plainly contrary to the interests of the country that it should be supposed here or abroad that we do not possess the elements of a strong alternative Government. The Westminster Gazette declares that the present Government has lost the confidence of the country.

Unity Chief Consideration

The Minister of Labor, speaking in London and referring to the Maurice letter, said the real necessity of the hour was the preservation of the unity of the nation until victory had been unquestionably won. He declared that intrigues will not be tolerated for the purpose of allowing disappointed persons to embarrass any Government. "Even

(Continued on Page 8)

John M. Darrah Is Dead

John M. Darrah

Former American Postal Agent Here Passes Away After Sudden Collapse

Shanghai was deeply shocked yesterday afternoon to learn of the death of Mr. John M. Darrah, for years American Postal Agent here and a prominent figure in local Masonic activities. The news will be received with sorrow in many parts of the Far East, for Mr. Darrah numbered his friends throughout this part of the world.

Death came to Mr. Darrah after but three days of serious illness, following an apoplectic stroke. He was taken from his apartments at the Astor House to the General Hospital and it was hoped that he would survive the seizure but he failed to recover consciousness and there was no sign of rallying to the end. Mr. Darrah had suffered from heart trouble for a number of years and recently an abscess formed which led to the stroke.

Deceased was 44 years old and was born in Reading, Pennsylvania. As a lad he went to Philadelphia and engaged in business, being for a time in the United States Postal service in that city.

When quite a young man he enlisted in the Hospital Corps of the United States Army and it was thus that he came to the Far East, being stationed in Peking. When he received his discharge from the service fourteen years ago and was about to leave China for home, a vacancy occurred in the American Post Office here. Minister Conger, at that time representing the United States government at the capital, recommended Mr. Darrah for the post and he was appointed. At that time the Post Office was in charge of the Consul-General as ex-officio Postal Agent and Mr. Darrah was placed in active charge as Deputy-Agent. Under Consul-General Charles Denby this system was changed and on October 1, 1907, Mr. Darrah was appointed as the first United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, with full supervision. He worked steadily and efficiently at the organisation of the office until the time of his resignation in January of last year. Postmaster Everett, who succeeded Mr. Darrah last year, pays a sincere tribute to the energy and ability of his predecessor.

"No man in the United States Postal Service has had a better or clearer record than Mr. Darrah," said Mr. Everett last night. "It was he who built up the American Post Office here. He organised it, inaugurated its delivery system and brought it in other ways to a high pitch of efficiency. His record throughout was a splendid one. A United States Postal Inspector who dropped in here unexpectedly some time ago in his report gave Mr. Darrah as fine a record as any one in the service could get."

During his residence in Shanghai Mr. Darrah was very active in Masonic work and at the time of his death held the 33rd honorary degree. This was conferred on him by the Supreme Council at Washington during a business trip home the first of this year. He had held practically every office in the Lodge here.

Since his resignation, which took effect upon his reporting at Washington last March, Mr. Darrah had been perfecting arrangements for entering into business for himself here. His trip home was largely for this purpose.

Mr. Darrah leaves a widow and twelve-year old daughter, Edna, in Shanghai and is survived by three sisters and an uncle, Mr. Irwin Rhoads, in Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel and will be of Masonic nature. The service will be begun at the Masonic Temple by brethren of the 18th degree at 3 p.m. All brethren and friends are invited to attend the Chapel services.

Strong Local Attack Made By Germans In Flanders; Small Success Obtained

Blow Aimed At Anglo-French Line Between La Clytte And Voormezeele; Front Line Entered At Certain Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

Both artilleries have been very active northward of the Lys.

There was some activity elsewhere.

This morning the enemy launched a strong local attack against the Anglo-French forces between La Clytte and Voormezeele. After heavy fighting the center of the attack entered the Allied front line at certain points. Fighting continues in these localities. The attacks were repulsed at all other points.

A successful local operation by the French advanced their line during the night southward of La Clytte. They took a number of prisoners.

Aviation.—Rain prevented our flying yesterday until five in the evening, after which fighting in the air occurred. We brought down six enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

We dropped 100 bombs on targets in the neighborhood of Bapaume. One of our machines did not return.

We dropped 400 bombs on different targets along the front.

We brought down twelve German machines during fighting in the air, eight of them in a big encounter in the neighborhood of Douai. None of ours are missing.

Attack Is Concentrated

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

Following a heavy and continuous bombardment along a wide front in Flanders, the German infantry this morning attacked south of Dickebusch Lake. It was not a very big affair apparently, the force employed being only about a division in strength. The enemy penetrated our front line between the Lake and Ridge Wood and some parties of the enemy are reported in the eastern fringe of the Wood, the greater part of which we hold and which is likely to prove very costly to the enemy if he attempts to rush on. We also hold Kleine Vierstraat. Fighting continues in fine weather and with good visibility.

The airmen on both sides are very active, ours splendidly serving our artillery and swooping to engage hostile infantry.

The tactical objective of this morning's operation was apparently an attempt to clear the way for a thrust towards Scherpenberg from the north-east and it may prove the beginning of further fierce fighting in this region."

A German official communique reported:—

In a successful reconnoitring operation southward of Nieuport we took some Belgian prisoners.

Engagements in the fore-field in the region of the Somme resulted in the capture of British and French prisoners.

The enemy, after strong mining preparations, unsuccessfully attacked on both sides of the Corbie-Bray Road. Our fire effectively caught the troops who were being kept in readiness. After a further attack during the night southward of the road, our counter-attack drove the enemy back.

A German official communique by wireless reported yesterday:

English advances on the north bank of the Lys failed.

The enemy employed Australian troops for a night attack between the Ancre and the Somme. They succeeded in reaching our foremost line on both sides of the Corbie-Bray Road. Otherwise their twice repeated attack broke down with heavy loss before our posts. Artillerying continued [illegible] with the greatest intensity [illegible] daybreak.

Our storming detachments southward of Brimont brought back some prisoners.

Russian troops bombarded the harbor and establishments of Mariupol, on the Sea of Azov.

The Bulgarians repulsed strong detachments of English troops which attacked southward of Lake Doiran.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The Australians around Morlancourt are giving the enemy no rest.

(Continued on Page 8)

500,000 SENT TO FRANCE THIS YEAR, SAYS BAKER

Prediction He Made Early This Year Has Been Passed

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Washington, May 9 (via Cavite and Lokawei).—Secretary of War Baker said:

"In January I told the Senate Committee that there was a strong likelihood that half-a-million American troops would be despatched to France early in the present year. I cannot discuss in detail further movements of troops to France. I am glad to be able to say that my forecast in January has been passed."

Secretary of War Baker said that the January estimate of the Ordnance Department of the manufacture of heavy-type machine-guns had been met. He also said that there is neither present nor prospective shortage of light or heavy machine guns in France or the United States.

Marine Insurance Rate On U. S. Ships Reduced

Decreased Risk From Submarines Cause Drop From Three To Two Percent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 9.—It is officially announced that the Trans-Atlantic war-risk insurance rates on American steamers have been reduced from three percent to two percent owing to the decreased risk from submarinism.

Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott In Critical Condition

Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, wife of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University, was reported last night as sinking rapidly and small hope was held out that she would live through the night. Mrs. Hawks Pott has been failing for the past two years and recently her condition had been growing steadily more critical.

AUSTRIAN INACTIVITY IRRITATES GERMANY

Failure To Start Expected Offensive In Italy Commented On Angrily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Evidently there is a good deal of irritation in Germany at the continued inactivity of the Austrians.

General von Liebert, writing in the Taeglische Rundschau, complains that Generalissimo Foch has not only been able to recall British and French divisions from Italy but Italy is sending her own units to France.

U. S. Shipping Board Asks Two Billion

Congress Asked To Give Over A Billion Just To Build Ships

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Washington, May 9.—Wireless via Cavite and Lokawei.—The Shipping Board has asked Congress to appropriate G.$2,223,835,000. The items include G.$1,386,100,000 for shipbuilding, G.$652,000,000 for purchasing plants and materials, G.$350,000,000 for concrete ships and G.$500,000 for operating ships.

Mr. Schwab has announced the abrogation of the contract on a cost-plus-profit basis with the Submarine Boat Company for the construction of 160 steel ships of 5,000 tons each. The new contract has been fixed on the basis of G.$960,000 for each vessel. Mr. Schwab said that the vessels would be built faster and cost less.

The Weather

Misty but rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 71.4 and the minimum 43.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 70.9 and 52.

Porto Rico Is Training 12,000 Troops For Uncle Sam

A squad of Porto Rican student officers marching across the drawbridge of the old Spanish fortress El Morro, at San Juan. The men, when commissioned, will command the island's quota of 12,000 men. It is necessary for the students to speak English as well as Spanish.

Rumanian Treaty Of Peace Gives Teutons Territory

Army Of Occupation Will Remain—At The Expense Of The Rumanians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 8. The treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand, and Rumania on the other, comprises eight chapters.

The first chapter deals with the re-establishment of peace, friendship and diplomatic relations.

The second chapter deals with the demobilisation of the Rumanian Army:

It provides, inter-alia, for the continued existence of the Rumanian Military Bureaux, the supreme authorities and the military institutions, but otherwise for complete demobilisation, except for two divisons in Bessarabia, which will remain till the danger from the Austro-German operations in the Ukraine ceases.

"All guns, machine-guns, small arms, parks of horses, cars and ammunition available owing to the demobilisation shall be held by the Central Powers until a general peace has been concluded. They shall be guarded and superintended by Rumanian troops under the supervision of the Chief Command of the Central Powers."

The demobilised Rumanian troops are to remain in Moldavia until the evacuation of the Rumanian regions.

The Rumanian naval forces are to remain at their full complement until affairs in Bessarabia have been cleared up. These forces will ultimately be placed at the disposal of the authorities entrusted with policing the River Danube.

Cessions of Territory

The third chapter deals with territory:

With regard to the Dobrudja "Rumania cedes again to Bulgaria, with rectifications of the frontier, the Bulgarian territory that fell to her by the treaty of peace signed at Bucharest in 1913." A commission composed of representatives of the Central Powers will demarcate the new frontier.

The Danube frontier between the regions ceded to Bulgaria and Rumania follows the river.

"Rumania cedes to the Allied Powers that portion of the Dobrudja lying between the confluence of the Danube and the Black Sea to the St. George's Branch of the River." The Danube frontier between the territory ceded to the Allied Powers and Rumania will be formed by the river valley. The Allied Powers undertake to assure Rumania a trade route to the Black Sea via Cernavoda and Constanza.

Rumania agrees that her frontiers shall be rectified in favor of Austria-Hungary.

State property in the ceded regions in Rumania passes without indemnification to the States which acquire those regions.

The fourth chapter says that the contracting parties mutually renounce indemnities;

From the ratification of the treaty of peace onwards, Rumania will pay for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

The fifth chapter provides that the evacuation of the occupied Rumanian territory will be carried out at a time to be later agreed upon:

The strength of the occupying Armies, apart from the troops "employed in the economic management," is not to exceed six divisions.

After ratification of the treaty of peace. Rumania may supplement the present corps of occupation and administration by appointments and dismissals but "The Rumanian authorities must follow the directions which the commanders of the occupying armies consider necessary in the interest of the security of the occupied territory and also in the interests of the security, maintenance and distribution of their troops."

"The railways, posts and telegraphs for the present will remain under the military administration."

"Generally, the Rumanian Courts will resume jurisdiction in the occupied territories to the fullest extent, but the Allied Powers will retain jurisdiction and also police supervision over the corps of occupation."

The army of occupation may requisition corn, peas, beans, fodder, wool, cattle and wheat from the 1918 crop and timber, oil and oil products "always with proper regard for an orderly plan of procuring these commodities and satisfying the needs of the Rumanian population."

Money spent by the Allied Powers in the occupied territories on public works, including industrial undertakings, shall be refunded.

Provision For Danube

The sixth chapter provides for a new Danube Navigation Act:

The European Danube Commission will be maintained and shall henceforth only comprise representatives of States situated on the Danube or on the European coasts of the Black Sea. Its authority extends from, and including, Braila to the Black Sea.

Rumania guarantees to the ships of the other contracting parties free navigation of the Rumanian Danube, including its harbors.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bul-

(Continued on Page 8)

ALLIES' REJECTION OF PEACE TENDER IN 1917 REVEALED

Austrian Emperor Offered To Give Alsace-Lorraine To France

RESTORE BELGIUM

Attitude Of Italy Proved Stumbling Block, With Poincare's Support

U. S. NEVER KNEW

Lloyd George Wanted Favorable Reply But Was Overruled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives a summary of the evidence given by French Ministers and ex-Ministers before a sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which shows that the Emperor Karl of Austria wrote a second peace letter early in April, 1917, presumably to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, in which he declared that he was convinced he could induce Germany to make peace provided the territorial demands of the Allies were restricted to Alsace-Lorraine, it being understood that all the occupied territory would be evacuated and the sovereignty of Belgium unconditionally restored. The Emperor Karl added that he had already been assured of the agreement of Bulgaria. He asked that the confidential character of this letter should be loyally respected by the French Government.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that President Poincare, in the course of the subsequent negotiations, proposed that Austria should cede Trieste and the Trentino to Italy, in exchange for Silesia.

The Emperor Karl replied that there was an initial obstacle to this proposal: namely, that whereas Austria occupied Trieste and the Trentino, France did not occupy Silesia.

Would Force Germany In

The dossier includes a statement by an important Austrian personage that, if Germany proved intractable and an armistice was declared between Austria and the Allies, a revolution would break out in Germany at the instigation of the Minority Socialists.

M. Ribot in his evidence stated that he had to choose between refusing the Austrian proposals and breaking with Italy. He considered himself bound to choose the former alternative. He admitted that Mr. Lloyd George agreed only after considerable hesitation to the negative reply on which Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, insisted.

The dossier shows that Mr. Lloyd George insisted more than once on the importance of the Austrian proposals and the desirability of not losing so favorable an opportunity for making peace. The Manchester Guardian correspondent says that President Poincare, however, maintained that the war could only be ended by the complete military victory of the Allies.

Some members of the sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee express the opinion that the proposals made by the Emperor Karl would have been turned down immediately without discussion but for Mr. Lloyd George.

M. Painleve defended M. Ribot's refusal on the ground that any other course would have involved a rupture with Italy.

U. S. Not Consulted

The Manchester Guardian correspondent affirms that further evidence shows that in July, 1917, the German Government, via Belgium, and M. Briand, invited peace discussions in Switzerland with Baron von Lanchen. This overture was refused by the French, Italian and British Government without consulting Russia or the United States. Belgium and Russia were in favor of discussing the German proposals.

Russia and the United States also were not consulted in the case of both letters from the Emperor Karl.

M. Painleve, giving evidence regarding the negotiations which took place between Count Revertera and Count Armand in Switzerland last August, said that he did not know about the Emperor Karl's letters when Count Revertera made his first overtures.

The sub-committee has still to hear the evidence of M. Briand and M.

Clemenceau before presenting its conclusions.

Paris, May 9.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, concluding its investigations of the dossier regarding the Emperor Karl's letters to Prince Sixte of Bourbon and the discussions between Count Armand and Count Revertera, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the conversations concerning peace initiated and continued by Austria-Hungary in 1917 and 1918 never provided an opportunity for a peace acceptable to France and her allies.

U.S. TROOPS REPORTED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Bohemian Legion Also Opposes Austrians, According To German Report

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Washington, May 9, via Cavite and Lokawei.—The Berliner Tageblatt in yesterday's issue said that contingents of American troops and a Bohemian Legion are now on the Italian Front.

Despatches yesterday said that the American artillery has been active on the Picardy front.

The French reports commend the audacity and enterprising spirit of the American troops. An American patrol in the Toul sector attacked a German patrol with their knives, capturing those who were not killed.

French And Americans Bring Down 77 Planes

April Figures Show 63 German Aeroplanes Wrecked By French; Americans Get 14

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—French aviators brought down sixty-three enemy aeroplanes in April and forced down fifty-seven.

American airmen up to the present have brought down fourteen.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN IS SIGNED IN PEKING

Y 20,000,000 Granted By Three Banks On Security Of Telegraph Administration

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 10.—Three Japanese banks, namely, the Hsin-yen Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen, represented by the newly established Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank, have signed a loan contract for Y.20,000,000 at 8 percent, advanced at par for the term of five months and secured on the property and revenues of the Telegraph Administration.

It is stated that the following privileges are granted to the Japanese in connection with the loan:

1.—Regarding the negotiation of all kinds of loans in connection with the Telegraph Administration, Japan must first be approached.

2.—When China wants to expand her telegraphic system Japanese advisers and experts must be employed

3.—Japanese material must be used.

Three Ships Being Built In Shanghai For Britain

Dock And Engineering Company Has Contract For Standardised Vessels

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd. has started work on the construction of three standardised steamers, each of 5,000 tons deadweight capacity, for the British government.

The company is hastening the completion of three ocean-going cargo steamers and the first will be launched within two months. With the launching of these vessels further orders for new ships for one of the allied governments will be placed.

The engines, boilers, steam steering gears, windlasses, winches and other auxiliary machinery for all the ships are made in the company's workshops.

FIRST CONCRETE VESSEL HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

Site Selected For Plant To Turn Out More Stone Steamers

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 7.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated May 7, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation.

San Francisco.—The trial trip of the first concrete steamer Faith around the bay called forth unqualified praise from experts. Cheering throngs acclaimed the vessel as the herald of a vast new industry in supplementing steel and wooden ships and overcoming submarine sinkings. Port collectors said: This success means a vast increase in tonnage without impairing the production of steel and wooden ships.

The Faith's captain said he never knew a ship easier handled. The vibrations from the engines were slight.

Government officials have arrived to select a site for a big concrete ship plant, one of several for which Congress is appropriating $50,000,000. A concrete boiler for ships has been started experimentally at the suggestion of experts in view of the success of the Faith.

A Dutch coffee buyer en route by the United States to Java said that Brazil was preparing to send machines and aviators to Europe.

Despatches from France describe American successes in the Lorraine sector east of Luneville near the German border. They penetrated the village and took prisoners. Our artillery also cleared the Germans from the trenches in Toul sector. Americans fighting in Picardy captured a German patrol. It is reported that the Germans are throwing bottles of liquid causing nausea but no harm. There are 119 new casualties, making a total of Americans wounded, captured and missing of 4,650.

Prisoners In Holland Under Agreement

Civilians And Commissioned And Non-Commissioned Officers Interned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Hume-Williams, Mr. J. F. Hope said that all the four hundred British civilian prisoners eligible under The Hague Agreement have been interned in Holland and the majority of the officers and non-commissioned officers captured up to June 30, 1916, had reached Holland. "The exchange agreement works automatically, fresh numbers of prisoners becoming eligible by the effluxion of time. Germany has rejected the proposed extension of the agreement to include privates who have been in captivity eighteen months."

320,280 TONS ADDED TO BRITISH SHIPPING

First Three Months Of Year Shows New Record In Construction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The Admiralty, in a statement on new merchant ship construction, shows that during the first three months of 1918, 320,280 gross tons were completed in the shipyards of the United Kingdom and 544,327 gross tons launched in Allied and neutral countries. The respective totals for the whole of 1917 were 1,163,474 and 1,774,312.

111,533 gross tons were completed and entered for service from the yards of the United Kingdom last month, as compared with 161,674 gross tons in March and 58,568 gross tons in January.

The amount of merchant ship construction completed during the year up to April 30 totalled 1,279,337 gross tons, showing a regular and progressive increase since April 30 last year, when the total was 749,314 gross tons.

It is pointed out that last month's output was achieved notwithstanding a very large increase in repaired merchantmen, averaging to forty percent alone since January.

In the House of Commons today Mr. E. G. Pretyman stated that the Admiralty was giving every encouragement to the building of concrete ships.

American Soda Fountain

AT

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOES A-PICNICKING TODAY

One Hundred Off On Special Train To 'Do Sights' Of Hangchow

On your right, la-dees and gentlemen, you will see the fay-mous restaurant where Marco Polo said to Confucius, "Confucius, have a cigarette."

On your left, la-dees and gentlemen, you will see the hist-o-oric spot where the great Emperor Sung said to the great Empress Goong, "Goong, it's time for chow."

For the American University Club of Shanghai is going picnicking today, about a hundred of it, male, female and lunchbaskets—all laden down with curiosity, kodaks, hard-boiled eggs and the rest of the excursion-boat paraphernalia.

It's going picnicking to Hangchow—Hangchow, the sacred city of the West Lake, treasure-trove of the lore of the East. It is going down, at 7.35 this morning, on a special train, all decked out with bunting, perhaps, and it will sing "My Bonnie lies over the ocean" and "Over there, over there," and it will pile out of the train and be met by a reception committee and shake hands all around and set out to do the sights.

In its best follow-the-man-from-Cook's manner it will do the sights. Where for centuries poets have sung the mystic beauties of dipping willows and hill-fringed lotus-pond and silver moon mirrored in placid waters; where the scholar Yu Yueh came for inspiration and the warrior Yo Fei for retreat; where the Emperors Chien-lung and K'ang-hsi came to pay respect to beauty; where every nook is rich with ancient legendry—there the lusty hundred picnickers will "Oh" and "Ah" and descend in dozens to explore and point and wax enthusiastic, and spread their lunch on the grass and leave behind them egg-shells and scraps of ham and cold chicken, and rah-rah-rah and sis-boom-ah and all that.

And what if, as the sun drops over the hills, the spirits of the gods of the hills stir uneasily and cry in agony on the breeze across the waters? Well, progress is progress, and China must be civilised.

But the report that the super-energetic executives of the club are planning to start a Coney Island in the Temple of Heaven has not been confirmed.

DEPRESSION IN AUSTRIA GREAT, SAYS TRAVELER

Food Shortage And Internal Strife Serious; Russia Expected To Fight Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, May 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the newspaper Politiken has interviewed a traveler from the Central Empires, who said that the depression existing there is great, especially in Austria. The food shortage is serious, internal strife continues, the Czechs, Poles and South Slavs only desire the Allies to win and the cry is "Long live Wilson."

Strikes are frequent in Vienna and Prague, the Social Democrats hate Germany since the signing of the Treaty of Peace at Brest-Litovsk and the confidence of the Germans in victory has grown less since their failure to reach the Channel ports and a revulsion of feeling is probable.

The losses in this offensive, estimated at 600,000 men, are being concealed, but conditions have become serious with the expected reduction of the bread and potato rations and intense disappointment that no food has come from the Ukraine, while the resumption of war by Russia is generally expected.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

$1 opens a Savings Account

$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of		Interest at 4%
1st year	$36.50	$1.47
2nd "	74.47	3.00
3rd "	113.98	4.60
4th "	155.08	6.26
5th "	197.84	7.99
6th "	242.33	9.78
7th "	288.61	11.65
8th "	336.77	13.60
9th "	386.87	15.62
10th "	439.00	17.73
11th "	493.23	19.92
12th "	549.65	22.20
13th "	608.35	24.57
14th "	668.43	27.04
15th "	730.97	29.61
16th "	799.08	32.28
17th "	867.86	35.06
18th "	939.42	37.95
19th "	1,013.87	40.96
20th "	1,091.33	....

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

$1 opens a Savings Account

$50 opens a Checking Account

2,000,000 Bandages In 1918, Plan Of American Red Cross

Shanghai Chapter Wants $500,000 In Drive; To Start May 20; Chinese To Co-operate

Can China supply 2,000,000 bandages this year for the wounded soldiers of the Allied armies in France?

This question is to be answered in a most emphatic manner next week in the Red Cross drive for membership and support that is to be conducted in all parts of China. The dates of the campaign are May 20 to 26 and it is a matter of much gratification, that in this laudable effort, Americans, British, Italians, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese, and other nationals represented here are planning to work shoulder to shoulder in order that the wounded Allied soldiers on the battle fields of France may be comforted. At the same time the drive is being conducted in China, a similar campaign will be conducted in the United States.

From tests that have been conducted in the Red Cross work room in Shanghai, it has been found that it costs Mex. $0.25 cents to make a complete bandage. This covers the cost of labor, materials and packing. To manufacture 2,000,000 bandages in China this year, will require a fund of Mex. $500,000.

Campaign Begins Tomorrow

The campaign will begin tomorrow with special religious services in churches in all parts of China and during the week there will be Red Cross fetes, tag days, entertainments and speeches galore. One interesting feature of the campaign will be the sale of Red Cross stamps, about three millions of which have been printed for the purpose. The stamps are in attractive designs and have a miniature Red Cross on the front, with the words, "Help Win the War." The stamps will be sold from ten to twenty-five cents each and purchasers of large quantities will be given special certificates. It is the hope of the Committee that purchasers of the stamps will affix them to the backs of letters, parcels and mail matter in order that the work of the Red Cross may be well advertised in all parts of the country.

The campaign in Shanghai will start Monday with a special tiffin under the auspices of the American University Club at the Carlton Cafe at which there will be speeches by seven prominent citizens of Shanghai. Each speaker will be limited to four minutes and each will be expected to make the four minutes count in discussing the importance of Red Cross work. In Peking an important feature of the drive will be a Garden fete in the grounds of the American Legation which will be largely managed by the American marines and officers stationed at the capital. In Nanking and Tientsin there will be similar functions and in Hankow the campaign is being handled by an International committee. In Canton a special committee of 150 Chinese has been formed to manage the "drive" in that section. In addition to these places there will also be campaigns in Hongkong, Foochow, Chefoo, Amoy, Tsinanfu, Mukden, Harbin, Changsha, Hangchow, Swatow, Soochow and other places. A special campaign for "Junior" membership among children has also been arranged in Shanghai and the other ports of China and this work is under the direction of Dr. J. C. McCracken.

History Of Shanghai Work

War relief work on the part of the American Committee in Shanghai began about a year ago under the auspices of the American War Relief Association. Previous to that time many American women in Shanghai, as well as in many other parts of China, had been doing relief work in connection with the British women in China who have been working steadily and faithfully since the beginning of the war. About two months ago when Mr. F. N. Doubleday, organiser for the American Red Cross, visited China, a chapter of the American Red Cross was organised here. There are now about 100 American women who work regularly in connection with the work rooms now in operation; in addition a number of Chinese tailors have been employed who operate sewing machines. The work being done now consists of the making of bandages, pajamas and general hospital supplies. Because of the scarcity of yarn in China, it has been necessary to discontinue all knitting. In place of this it is soon hoped to begin the manufacture of pongee shirts similar to those now being made by the British women in China. The daily production of the work rooms in Shanghai is about 1,300 bandages and nine dozen pajamas. One shipment of these materials amounting to thirty tons was despatched for France on one of the steamers of the Robert Dollar Line on Thursday. In all of China there are now about 1,000 American women engaged in various war work activities.

In all of the leading ports of China prominent Chinese have organised separate committees for conducting campaigns among their own nationals, both for associate memberships in the Red Cross and also for contributions. In the campaign in Shanghai, the lead will be taken by Messrs. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman and Shen Tun-ho, head of the Chinese Red Cross. The Chinese hope to get 50,000 associate Chinese memberships during the week as their contribution to the drive and also to show their sympathy toward the war relief work for wounded soldiers.

History Of Red Cross

The great humanitarian movement exemplified by the Red Cross is said to have been started by Henri Dunant on the bloody battle fields of Solferino, Italy, nearly sixty years ago. Since that time this organisation has grown into the greatest humanitarian movement the world has ever known. In America alone the Red Cross has a membership of 22,000,000 adults and 22,000,000 school children. A large part of this tremendous membership was brought in during a special Christmas drive that was conducted in all parts of the United States. In June of last year a special week's financial campaign netted $100,000,000 for Red Cross work. More than 90 percent of this money has been expended for war and charitable purposes outside of the United States. Among the charitable causes to which the Red Cross has contributed outside of war work, are flood relief work in China while large sums have been sent to South America and other places for relief of peoples suffering from earthquake and other disasters.

A big batch of publicity matter in the form of newspaper advertisements, posters, etc., is now being prepared in Shanghai for use here and in the outports. Before the week ends the Committee hopes to bring the matter of war relief work to the attention of every person in the country.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

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Benevolent Fund Ticket

$60,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$60,000
1	Second Prize		20,000
1	Third Prize		10,000
2	Fourth Prize	$5,000 each	10,000
5	Fifth Prize	1,000 "	5,000
10	Sixth Prize	500 "	5,000
20	Seventh Prize	200 "	4,000
100	Eighth Prize	100 "	10,000
800	Ninth Prize	50 "	40,000
2	each approximate to the First Prize	500 "	1,000
2	each approximate to the Second Prize	200 "	400
2	each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "	200
4	each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "	200
499	for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of First Prize	30 "	14,970
499	for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Second Prize	25 "	12,475
499	for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Third Prize	20 "	9,980
2,447	drawn tickets	Total	$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

17902

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THE RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets	
Assets as at 31st December, 1917	$90,160,174.24
Increase over 1916	7,211,178.18
Income	
Cash Income form Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1917	19,288,997.68
Increase over 1916	789,886.06
Profits Paid or Allotted	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1917	1,560,389.04
Increase over 1916	449,488.73
Surplus	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1917, over all liabilities and capital (According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the OM. (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest.)	8,550,761.64
Total Payments to Policyholders	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1917	8,840,245.42
Payments to Policyholders since organisation	69,094,316.87
Assurances Issued During 1917	
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1917	47,811,567.48
Increase over 1916	5,039,270.67
Business in Force	
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1917	311,870,945.71
Increase over 1916	30,436,245.77

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.73	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1887	477,410.68	1,312,504.48	10,873,777.69
1897	2,238,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,983,796.79
1907	6,249,288.25	26,488,595.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,288,997.68	90,160,174.94	311,870,945.71

All figures are Gold Currency.

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Peking Realises Suspicion Over Secret Japanese Deal

But Decides Not To Make The Negotiations Public At This Time

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 6.—The general haziness surrounding the negotiations with Japan is at last beginning to be realised by the Government as not altogether to its advantage. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the question whether publicity should be given to the matter, so far as it had at present developed, was discussed, and eventually it was decided that for the present it would be inadvisable for the Government to take the public into its confidence.

From many quarters the Government is receiving telegrams asking whether, and if so what, negotiations are taking place. Thus General Lu Yung-hsiang, your Defense Commissioner at Shanghai, has informed the Government telegraphically that in spite of his having published reassuring reports in the papers about this matter, it still continues to be asserted that the control of China's army, navy, finance, mining and even education are to pass into the hands of Japan; and he asserts that people are getting very uneasy.

The Government has replied that, as Japan and China are going to co-operate against the common enemy, there must be some sort of agreement between them on military and naval matters, and "the Cabinet now officially states that the whole agreement solely concerns this Sino-Japanese co-operation and will only be effective as long as such co-operation lasts. In fact, the agreement is entirely for the joint defense of Japan and China against the enemy and nothing will be affected beyond the scope of such co-operation. The Government will officially publish the agreement after its signature by Japan and China."

The Defense Commissioner is instructed to prohibit publication of false rumors within his jurisdiction.

The Cabinet may delude itself with the idea that this sort of thing will serve some useful purpose, but it will not. If the negotiations now proceeding are as innocent as the Government would have us believe there can be not the slightest objection to very full publicity. Such publicity would indeed be an advantage, for it would serve the double purpose of convincing the Chinese public of the genuine intentions of Japan, which, since 1915, the general public has never ceased to question, and of convincing the "common enemy" that measures were really being taken against him in an effective way.

As it is, there is a widespread belief in the Eastern Siberian region, as your correspondent has direct knowledge, that all this talk about co-operation against the Bolshevik-German menace is mere bluff, designed to enable Japan to get a hold on certain Chinese assets. In Vladivostok itself the Bolshevist element holds the view that the landing of Japanese troops was unnecessary, and was simply effected in order to enable Japan to turn round to the world and say, "You see, it is absolutely necessary to take drastic measures against these Bolsheviks, and as they control the whole of Eastern Siberia we must also have Chinese co-operation; and to have Chinese co-operation we must make certain arrangements with China, which arrangements we are now in course of negotiating.

The Chinese Government, however, cannot adopt a policy of frank publicity unless the Japanese Government agrees to do the same, and Japan has undoubtedly made a serious mistake in this respect. However much one may wish to do so one cannot forget the events of 1915, and had Japan a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, or had she the slightest conception of how much to her disadvantage in the opinion of mankind these secret negotiations are, she would never have ventured on them. However, that is her lookout.

The Chinese Government will not satisfy the Chinese people by vague promises such as are held out to General Lu Yung-hsiang. There is growing resentment against the Government concerning this matter, and it is noted that only when the Government's military star seems to be setting is there any disposition to be communicative. When everything was going well militarily the Government hardened its heart, but the moment a reverse comes there is a disposition to flatter the public by pretending to take it into the Government's confidence. The growing resentment is evidenced by repeated inquiries by chamber of commerce and by a very pointed telegram received from the military authorities of the so-called loyal provinces. In this telegram the Government is informed that of late there have been hints that the election of the President, shortly due, would be carried out not by Parliament, as the law requires, but by the National Council. The memorialists pointedly insist upon the early convening of a newly-elected Parliament.

The negotiations with Japan are not mentioned in the telegram, but it is understood that even the provincial militarists can see that the only effective check on this sort of thing is the existence of a Parliament, with rights of interpellation and criticism. Of course, not even a Parliament can compel a strong foreign Power to refrain from making demands on a weak Government, as is freely alleged to be the case at present; but a Government with an informed Parliament at its back could resist such demands and insists on publicity whenever it thought desirable; and Parliament could make the maintenance of secrecy, against the wishes of its own Government, almost impossible. The militarists, it is said, see this, and are now inclined to favor the convocation of Parliament at an early date in order that an end may be put to the present state of things. It is to be hoped that the Government will realise its position and act accordingly.

Peking Day By Day

Baron Hayashi's Tour

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, left the Capital for Hankow May 3. He was to spend only two days in that port and then go to Kiukiang, Nanking and other places by steamer. In the latter places he will also stay for a few days only, as he has to go to Shanghai and Canton. As an expression of courtesy the Government has telegraphically instructed the military and civil authorities in those places to give the Baron every facility on his journey.

In foreign circles it is believed that the Japanese Minister's trip to the South is in close connection with the present Sino-Japanese negotiations and Chinese finance. His objects are (1) to settle the question of Baron Sakatani's appointment as China's adviser as early as possible; and (2) to make the Han-yeh-ping Company a perfectly Sino-Japanese joint concern in order to bring the policy of Marquis Okuma to maturity. These are the main objects; but it is believed that there are also other minor questions, such as, the revision of tariff, the Japanese civil administration in Shantung and the Nanchang and Kiukiang Railway which the Japanese Minister wishes to settle by his tour. There is also a rumor that the Japanese Minister will also try and mediate between the rival factions in China. He will sound the views of the Northern and Southern Tuchuns regarding the internal situation so as to ascertain when the civil war may be brought to a close.

North And South

This is how the Chinese political situation is envisaged by a vernacular paper published in the Capital generally known to be the mouthpiece of the Tuan Party:—"The success of the Government troops can not be checked by the slight reverse they lately experienced. When General Tuan made his trip down to Hankow, he made all the necessary arrangements with the commanders and generals at the front. There is no fear of further reverses, nor will the Government cease to prosecute the war until its efforts have been crowned with success. However, the Central Government has been longing for peace, and it does not like to waste any more funds which could be saved for reorganisation works. As soon as the Southwest shows its willingness to negotiate for peace, the Central Government will suspend the military operations at the front. From the interview given to the merchants' representatives by the prime Minister it will be understood that the warmest desire of the latter is peace for the impoverished country. If the war should continue the financial condition of the country will be most deplorable.

The New Japanese Loan

According to a certain banker the first instalment of the new Japanese loan of $20,000,000 contracted through the Exchange Bank of China amounting to $2,000,000 was paid over to the Government two or three days ago. The remaining $18,000,000 will be paid in instalments.

Another report says that since the 1st instant a sum of $500,000 has been paid over to the Government by the Exchange Bank of China each day as the payment of the new Japanese loan.

Col. Semenoff Consults Diplomatic Body

Colonel Semenoff has deputed a representative to Peking to consult the representatives of the Allied Powers about the maintenance of order in Siberia. After his mission there the deputy will go to Manchuli.

Salt Affairs

General Chang Ching-yao telegraphed to the Central Government asking permission to borrow 20,000,000 "yin" of Changlu salt to be sold in Hunnan. The profits of the sale are to be used for the reorganisation of his province.

Defunct Parliament Will Elect A President

According to the Japanese Kungtung News Agency the extraordinary session of the defunct Parliament at Canton claiming itself to be the proper National Assembly is taking steps to elect to President and will ask the foreign Powers for recognition.

Government Determined To Recover Szechuen

After receiving the report rendered by Chang Lan, ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen, regarding the situation in the province, the Government has determined to despatch troops to Szechuen to assist General Liu Tsen-hou in drifing out the Yunnan and Kweichow troops in the province. The arms and munitions needed will be supplied by the Central Government.

The Government's Military Expenditure

According to investigation the Central Government has wasted as large a sum of money as $34,700,000 during the last four months trying to carry out its policy of conquering the South by force. In January, about $4,900,000, in February, about $7,030,000, in March about $7,500,000 and in April about $14,000,000 were spent in prosecuting the war. According to a certain Lieutenant-General if the war does not come to an immediate end a further sum of $16,000,000 will be needed for military expenditure.

The Election Of Parliament

The Lieutenant-Generals and the Tuchuns of loyal provinces have submitted the following joint telegram to the Central Government suggesting the immediate convocation of Parliament:

"A Legislative Department is indispensable to a Republican country. Last year the Government was compelled by circumstances to dissolve the Parliament, which fixed a constitution with party prejudices. For fear that such a constitution would for ever become a curse to the nation, the Government decided to convene a new Parliament with the hope of making a proper constitution to govern the country, placing it on a firm and solid foundation. We are glad to note that the revised laws on the election of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been promulgated, and the date of election has been fixed by mandate. Of late rumors have been circulated everywhere to the effect that the National Council would act for the Parliament before the completion of the election; and although these rumors are groundless, they would certainly affect the work of the election. It is hereby requested that all the provinces and the special administrative areas should be instructed to proceed with vigor to finish the works of election. It is hoped that the Parliament will be convened immediately in accordance with the republican principle, so that the people of the country will be satisfied."

Premier And Merchants

Four of the merchants' representatives had an interview with he premier the other day at the latter's residence in Fu Hsueh Hutung. In stating the object of their interview with the premier the representatives first informed him of the depression caused in the tea and mining business in Hunan owing to the existence of a state of war in that province. On account of this they expressed their earnest hope for an immediate peace between the North and the South. As to diplomatic affairs, they wish that the government should pay special attention thereto.

In reply the premier gave his visitors to understand that he was no less earnestly hoping for peace than others but he pointed out the lack of unity between the different groups of rebels in the South as the chief factor that has heightened the difficulty of the Government in its endeavor to bring about peace. The premier further said the he would not like to see the civil war dragging on in the country and would like to conclude peace with the South as soon as the leaders there have a sincere wish for peace. Regarding the diplomatic questions, the merchants' representative were told that the premier himself was the first person to oppose the granting of Group V. of the Japanese demands when they were presented to the Government, and that he would never commit himself to the same measure against which he had fought so strongly. The Premier finally asked the representatives to set their minds at ease and not to worry about these affairs.

Miscellaneous

A party of prominent Japanese M.P.'s are coming to China.

The surplus from the Salt Gabelle released to the government by the Group Banks at Tientsin, Canton and Shanghai for May is four million dollars.

Over thirty Lamas sent by the Living Buddha of Western-Mongolia were received in audience by the young ex-Emperor. The Lamas offered a number of precious articles as tributes and were in turn entertained at dinner in the palace.

The Government has appointed Mr. Chen Lu, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Chang Shih-yu, vice-Minister of War, General Lu Chin, vice-Chief of the General Staff and General Shih Ching-yun, Chief of the Military Department of the President's Office, to take part in the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

On account of the recent reverses met with by his troops, General Chang Huai-chi has requested the Central Government to relieve him of the post of Commander-in-chief of the Second Expeditionary Army.

A porcelain tripod cauldron believed to be the product of some famous kiln in the Yuan Dynasty has been but up for sale by the ex-Imperial Tsing House. A British merchant has offered $15,000 for the vessel.

Generals Tsao Kun, Chang Ching-yao and Chang Huai-chi, after consultation, have telegraphed to the Central Government, stating that they have arranged for General Chang Huai-chi, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, to station his troops at Wushang as a reserve; General Tsao Kun to proceed to Changsha; and General Chang Ching-yao to march to the front with his troops to recapture all the lost districts.

Three hundred students of the Peking Normal School have been on strike for some days. They are at odds with their dean and demand his removal. The matter is under the consideration of the proper authorities.

Mr. Chwang Wen-kwan, Chief of the Board of Audit, has asked one month's leave of absence. He wishes to return home to "repair the tombs of his ancestors."

Many brigands have entered Shantung from Hsuchow and members of the Shantung gentry are petitioning their authorities for the suppression of the undesirable newcomers.

The tea dealers in Chahar telegraph to the Government stating that their business is disturbed by brigands and request that adequate protection be given to them. The request has been communicated to the Chahar authorities.

The director of the Peking Octroi has ordered an examination of all the members of the service with a view to eliminating the incompetents.

A number of students of the Aviation School have received appointments to go to Hunan to participate in the expedition against the southern rebels.

The Surveying Bureau of the Ministry of War has completed a new map of China and has presented it to the President for examination.

The British Consul in Shanghai has lodged a protest with the Government for the loss of lives sustained by his nationals through the sinking of the Kiangkwan.

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GERMANS MUST KEEP GOING, IS PARIS' VIEW

French Expects Attacks To Spend Themselves Without Attaining Their Aim

CONFIDENCE RUNNING HIGH

Absolute Faith In Clemenceau And The Army Command Preserves Morale

By Charles H. Grasty
(New York Times.)

Paris, March 29.—In many ways New York has a better point of view than Paris. We here cannot see the battle for the dust. We swing back and forth between our hopes and fears. This morning there are many little things in the news that seem significant on the good side, and there is an absence of the kind of news that bodes ill. Against such an onset as the Germans are making even a gain of two kilometers anywhere by the Allies is encouraging.

The Germans must keep going and can stop only to bring up guns and material. Either they are supermen in hellish ingenuity and war energy, in which case no troops can stand against them, or they are ordinary human beings, extraordinarily highly trained, in which case their stroke will probably spend itself before attaining the tremendously ambitious objects aimed at.

For undoubtedly Hindenburg started out not only to seize the Nord railway at Amiens and separate the French and British, but also to cut off the British on the north, so that they could not fall back on the Channel ports and their lines of communication. The success of these plans might enable the Germans to take Paris and beat the French Army at leisure.

Officers arriving from the north bring stories of unexampled heroism. "The Germans are getting the quintessence of hell from the British," said one. "German soldiers come up locked arm in arm, walking over dead bodies into a point-blank British fire."

All reports agree regarding British valor. Through all runs the note of optimism. There is nothing faintly resembling panic at the front. Other New York Times correspondents will have pictured the great Thermopylae fifty miles wide. I can speak with more information about the French, and naturally in Paris that is the foundation of faith in a successful resistance.

Absolute Confidence In Clemenceau

First, there is Clemenceau. He commands absolute confidence, which means that the civilian morale stands at its best since the war started. This confidence in the Government extends to the army. There is no longer fear there that while the soldiers die in the trenches the country is betrayed by traffickers and traitors.

Secondly, there is Petain, the General who has held a tremendous line for ten months without a single failure. Not only has he whipped the boches on every occasion, but under his workmanlike management all previous exhaustion in the French Army has been repaired, and its energy and spirit restored. The French Army today is the most perfect machine it has ever been. It is trained, but not overtrained; confident, but wary; rested and tranquillised by a long period of conservation of energy. The artillery of this army is without equal. All the material for leadership, in which the French are very strong, is being utilised without rivalry or jealousy. General Foch fits into this great organisation ideally. As Chief of Staff he has been working directly with Petain, and they know and trust each other. Both are great men in their respective departments, complementing each other in their diverse qualifications.

The French people look at this leadership and at their magnificent, well-served army. Their thoughts turn back to the Marne, the Yser, and Verdun. Then they repeat, more confidently than ever, the soldiers' motto, "They shall not pass."

The way in which personal pride and pettiness are being put aside in this hour of common peril is an inspiration to American observers. One prominent American said today: "These people realise that man is nothing and that mankind is everything."

This spirit has made possible readjustments of command which were desirable. No nation can rise to greater heights of magnaminity than the English. All national lines are now merged into the larger issues.

The American Red Cross is giving a similar example. Any one who has been in Europe knows the great work previously done by this organisation, but those who have contributed would feel fully repaid if they knew what has been accomplished in the last six days alone in aiding fleeing people from the invaded districts. The Red Cross turned into an orderly military-like operation what otherwise might have been a disaster. It is working all day and all night, not only caring for the present emergency, but looking ahead to possibilities. The least that every American can do is to rush to the assistance of this great American agency, which faces new and heavier responsibilities.

People just arriving bring excellent reports of the London morale. Those coming from the battle have a strong impression that if the situation holds until Sunday the big menace will pass. There is a strong undercurrent of confidence in the last few hours. Every hour without bad news encourages the hope of a blow from the French that will stagger Hindenburg.

Converted To 'West Front Theory'

The enemy onslaught is stayed, and the future now holds no threat. The battle has had the effect of convincing the French Republic that victory can now be obtained only by force of arms, and not by negotiations.

Premier Clemenceau has stamped out purely political opposition. The lessons he gave the Socialists a month ago have never been forgotten by them, and they are now seldom heard to raise their voices in purely pedantic and political criticism. The acrimonious debates of a year ago are a thing of the past. Never since the war began have the Socialist factions been so cowed by the imperative necessities of the moment and the fierce determination of the Tiger's will.

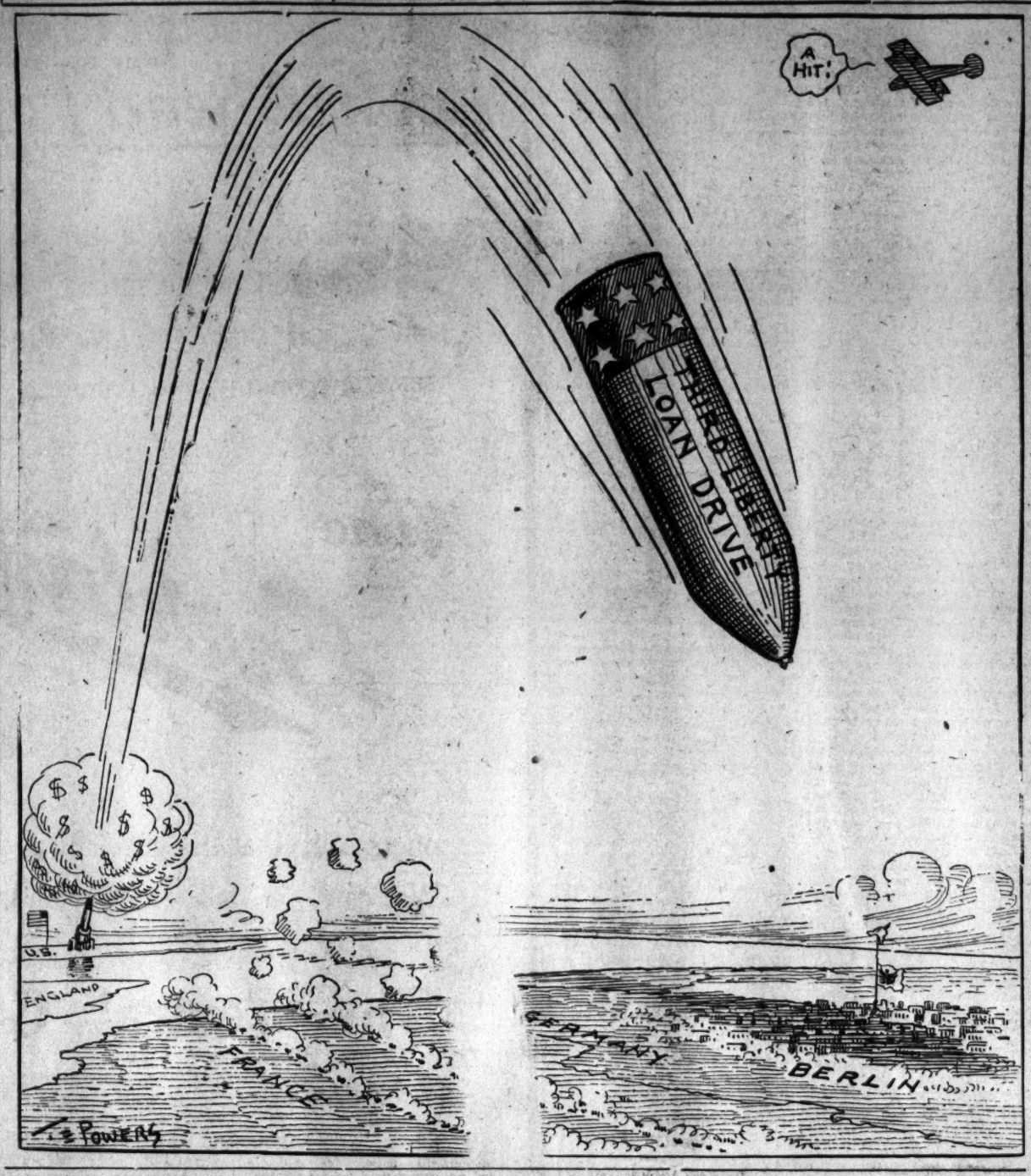
France, as a whole, has also become a fervent convert to the doctrine of the "western frontists." It was Delcasse's strong advocacy of the supreme importance of the western front—or, rather, his indifferent support of the Salonica and similar projects—that led to his fall. One of the strongest planks of Clemenceau's war policy has been his fervent advocacy of the overwhelming importance of the western front.

The Germans themselves have now confirmed the soundness of Clemenceau's view that on the western front alone can a decisive result be obtained. The vastness of their preparations for the present battle and the persistence of their efforts indicate that they regard their spectacular victories in the east as merely provisional and contingent on a decision being had in the west. French opinion now sees clearly that all operations other than those in the west are interesting only so long as they hamper Germany's allies and prevent them from coming to her aid in the west.

The great battle also confirms the soundness of another of Clemenceau's basic ideas, namely, the essential unity of the Franco-British front. Both naturally and from a military point of view this front, it is asserted, ought obviously to be homogenous and indivisable. Fear that it might become so was evidently one of the strong reasons which led the Germans to launch their attack against the point where the British and French joined armies. Had they struck in the first fury of their attack against Dunkirk or Calais, they might have threatened the Channel. By striking through the Soissons district they would have appeared, at any rate, to have threatened Paris more seriously than they have done. In selecting the Cambrai-St. Quentin country they revealed the prime importance which they placed on the effort to drive a wedge between the British and French reserves.

It is now admitted that the Allies were to some extent hampered owing to the separation of the command controlling their respective reserve troops. It is this factor which has forced the question of the necessity for unity of command to the front more than anything else, perhaps. French opinion is unanimously in favor of unity of command. General Pershing's prompt action in placing the whole American Army at the disposal of General Foch is regarded here as unquestionable proof that a definite move has at last been made in this direction.

Uncle Sam Has A Long-Range Gun, Too — By Tom Powers



AMERICANS BLOW UP MUNITIONS STORES

Score Direct Hits On Dumps In Joie Woods, Causing Tremendous Explosion

DISABLE ENEMY GUNS ALSO

Germans Launch A Heavy Gas Attack On Town In Our Lines Northwest Of Toul

With the American Army in France, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Germans launched a heavy gas attack against a certain town in our lines northwest of Toul last night. No wind was blowing, and the fumes of mustard gas from the shells hung low over the lines for several hours.

The batteries firing the shells were placed to the right of Richecourt, and our artillery was busy all morning with a retaliatory shelling.

The town shelled in the gas attack contained a certain number of Americans. Our artillery today dropped a number of large shells into Joli Wood, and after firing a few minutes scored direct hits on the target, causing a tremendous explosion, followed by dense column of smoke as a big enemy munitions dump blew up. The first explosion was followed by two others less severe. Our shells also made direct hits in the enemy's first and third line trenches.

Small Guns Accurate

The Germans again have been given an example of the accuracy of the fire of our 37-millimeter guns. An enemy machine gun emplacement which has been annoying the Americans for the last two days was located, and then the battery of "little fellows," as they are known along the front, got into action firing rapidly. They made a number of direct hits and put the emplacement guns' crew out of commission.

These small guns, which are about the size of a one-pounder, are easily moved from place to place even in the trenches. They also made direct hits on the junction of communication trenches as men were passing and into the entrance of the dugout which a number of the enemy were seen to enter and from which smoke was issuing. None of the enemy was seen to come out.

Intermittent artillery duels had been in progress all today, both on our Toul front and in the Luneville sector, where American troops are in training.

Three of our patrols reached the enemy's line early this morning, but in the brilliant moonlight they were discovered, and were driven out by brisk machine-gun and automatic rifle fire.

Our infantry discovered one enemy patrol inside our wire. These Germans were driven off, and it is believed they suffered casualties.

Increased Aerial Activity

There was increased aerial activity. The weather was warm, and it was generally clear except for a haze which obscured visibility above the low ground. One machine, with an American observer at its gun, emptied a stream of bullets into a German airplane, which was observed, descending rapidly, as though in trouble, behind the lines.

Ten German machines crossed our lines last night and circled around, apparently seeking out targets which they intended to bomb, but American anti-aircraft guns kept the enemy so high that no explosives were dropped.

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A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 7, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	18-20
Pomfret	,,	18-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	1.00-1.40
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	6-8
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apples	,,	12-16
Bananas	,,	8-10
Cherries	,,	12-14
Cocoanuts	each	14-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	,,	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	6-7
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	,,	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	,,	10-12
Broad Beans	,,	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-12
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	12-15
Parsnips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.80-3.00
Peas	per pic.	6-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	,,	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.85
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

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Ayer Tawa	Kota Bahroe
Chemor	H. and S. Bank
Consolidated	Shanghai Lands
China Realty	Telephone
Culty Dairy	French Debentures

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POLICE GYMKHANA TODAY AT RACE COURSE GROUNDS

Big Program Of Sports To Be Run Off In Aid Of War Fund

The Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana, given as a benefit for the Mesopotamia Fund, will take place on the Polo Grounds at the Race Course beginning at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The program of nineteen events has already been published and is assurance for an exciting and entertaining afternoon throughout. Entrants in all the competitions are reported as keyed up to display their best and all sorts of strong bidding is certain in the major features.

A strong interest is being centered on the two open events—the 100 yards and 440 yard races—the Jiu-Jitsu competition and the catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout. In the sprints a score of speedy runners are set to battle for THE CHINA PRESS and Bradish cups. In the Jiu-Jitsu Inspector Okushi, who holds the 4th degree Black Belt, the highest honor to be conferred upon active exponents of the Japanese wrestling art, will meet five other members of the Japanese branch of the Police force. All his challengers hold belts of varying degrees. The wrestling bout will see Bhagat Singh, present title holder, weighing in at 156 pounds, taking on Sham Singh, 205 pounds, for the local championship.

A donkey polo match between Sikh troopers, feature races, sword and lance competitions, drilling and many other promising events are on the program.

Cricket

The S.C.C. is scheduled to play the team from the British monitor Scarab on the S.C.C. ground at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is possible, however, the match will be called off. The S.C.C. team follows:

E. W. Stagg (Capt.), W. E. Anderson, C. L. W. Bailey, E. G. B. Lover, W. H. Moule, W. McCulloch, E. G. Norman, F. H. Pentycross, F. S. Turner, E. G. Tait, H. Langley.

Reserves—H. S. Wavell and D. Cooke.

Golf Club Schedule

The Junior Golf Club has announced the following schedule for the season:

This afternoon. Captain's team vs. Vice-Captain's team.

Sunday, May 12.—1st Round Club Singles Handicap.

Sunday, May 19.—1st Round Rink Competition.

Sunday, May 26.—Recreation Club, Home.

Saturday, June 1.—2nd Round Club Singles Handicap.

Sunday, June 2.—S. M. Police Home.

Saturday, June 8.—Lancastrians, Home.

Sunday, June 9.—Yangtszepoo, Away.

Saturday, June 15.—2nd Round Rink Competition.

Sunday, June 16.—Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. Away.

Saturday, June 22.—1st Round Pairs Competition.

Sunday, 23.—Recreation Club, Away.

Saturday, June 29.—A to L v. M to Z.

Sunday, June 30.—Drawing and Driving Competition.

Saturday, July 6.—2nd Round Pairs Competition.

Sunday July 7.—A Member's Cup.

Saturday, June 13.—Way Funds Competition.

Sunday, July 14.—Yangtzsepoo, Home.

Saturday, July 20.—A Team v. B Team.

Sunday, July 21.—Sealed Handicap.

Saturday, July 27.—War Fund Competition.

Sunday, July 28.—Recreation Club, Home.

Saturday, August 3.—Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. Home.

Sunday, August 25.—Yangtszepoo, Away.

Sunday, September 1.—Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. Away.

Saturday, September 7.—Capt. Team v. Vice-Capt. Team.

Sunday, September 15.—England v. The Rest.

GAINS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

"A portion of our troops on the 7th entered Kirkuk, 90 miles south-east of Mosul, without opposition. The Turks, who retired towards the Lesser Zab River left 600 men in the hospital and abandoned three damaged aeroplanes. Heavy rain has fallen."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

EXIT
INDOOR SPORTS.
SITTING BEHIND A GAY DOG FROM STATEN ISLAND WHO IS TELLING THE JANE WITH HIM THAT HE WAS RAISED IN THE WEST AND NEVER SAW THE EAST BEFORE
OH GRACE - THERE'S HAL SMITH FROM STATEN ISLAND IN FRONT OF US WITH THAT GIRL - GET THAT SPIEL - HE'S TELLING HER THAT HE'S THE SON OF A BIG CATTLEMAN IN THE WEST AND NEVER WAS EAST BEFORE
HA-HA - AINT THAT A RIOT - HE NEVER WAS OFF STATEN IS. UNTIL LAST YEAR - HE USED TO THINK THAT THE SOUTH POLE WAS AT TOTTENVILLE
IT MUST BE GRAND OUT WEST
OH GREAT - BIG TREES - BIG MOUNTAINS BIG BEETS BIG BOOBS BIG TIMES SOME TERRITORY - I FEEL SORT OF CROWDED HERE IN THE EAST YOU KNOW
TAD '90

Training For Next Week's Races

Friday, May 10, 1918

Pony.	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Pennyfield	RFS	35	1.08	1.39	2.10.1	..	..	..	..	31.1
Oakfield	RFS	35.4	1.09.2	1.40.2	2.11.4	..	..	..	..	31.2
Beaconsfield	RFS	32.1	1.05.2	1.38.2		..	..	..	..	33
Blazon	GW	33.3	1.06.4	1.40.2	2.14.2	..	..	..	..	34
Valleyfield	RFS	37.3	1.14.4	1.51.2	2.25	..	..	..	..	33.3
Burning Daylight	JJ	39.1	1.15	1.47.4	2.19	..	..	..	..	31.1
Castlefield	RFS	36.3	1.11.2	1.42.3		..	..	..	..	31.1
Sandy	JJ	35.3	1.09.3	1.42.2		..	..	..	..	32.4
New Year	RH					..	..	..	..	32.4
Rochester	SAS	41	1.15	1.48.2	2.20.1	..	..	..	..	31.4

All on the sand.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL MAY BE IN NEXT WEEK

Suggestion Made Irishmen Be Allowed To Enlist In French Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law said that he hoped the Home Rule bill would be introduced before Whitsun.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Bertram Falle, Unionist M. P. for Portsmouth, suggested that Irishmen should be allowed to enlist in the French army.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that he did not think the suggestion was practicable.

Sir George Cave stated that it was hoped to introduce next week a bill for reviewing certificates of naturalisation which the Dominions approved.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle wires that it is stated that General Sir Bryan Mahon, Commander in Chief in Ireland, has been superseded. The correspondent describes his supersession, if true, as a grave blunder, because it will be associated with "Ulster and the Covenanting antecedents of General Sir Henry Wilson (who is the son of James Wilson, D.L., J.P., of Edgeworthstown, Longford) and the rigid Prussianism of Lord Milner."

A manifesto issued by the Joint Executive of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party appeals to the Government to refrain from imposing conscription on Ireland, at least until the Irish Parliament is fully in existence.

Mirovitch And Piastro

New Cafe Opens

The new cafe restaurant "Trianon" will celebrate its opening with a reception between 6 and 8 p.m. this evening in the new Ben buildings at 25 Avenue Edward VII. A special dinner will be served and there will be music. The new cafe will serve meals at all hours and will make a specialty of after the theater suppers.

Spanish People Called Indifferent To War

Two-thirds Are Pro-German But Unwilling To Fight, Dutch Resident Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Malta, May 9.—A Dutch gentleman who has arrived after three years in Spain describes the country as being wholly taken up with bullfights. "Even the poorest have money enough to attend and to bet at bullfights. The people do not care a rap about the war. At least two-thirds of them are avowedly pro-German but nothing will induce them to fight on either side. Barcelona, however, favors the Entente."

Spanish Strike Leaders Released On Amnesty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, May 9.—A Bill of Amnesty releasing the strike leaders has been passed.

U.S. IN WITH BOTH FEET, SAYS ADMIRAL SIMS

Submarines Are Beaten And With Them Germany's Hope Of Winning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—One thousand American naval men were entertained at the National Sporting Club last night.

Sir Frederick Smith said he was glad the Americans were here to see the spirit of the people and the sacrifices they were prepared to make to secure the victory of democracy.

Admiral Sims said that America had come in with both feet and would stay in with both feet till the war was finished. Germany's only hope of winning was submarines but since April last year the sinkings have been steadily decreasing and the curve of the building program ascending. These curves would cross within a fortnight and we should be increasing our shipbuilding instead of the submarines decreasing it. Germany knew that and that was why she was making a desperate effort on the Western front. It was her last chance.

BRITISH EMPIRE A UNIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—Presiding at a luncheon given to Sir Frederick W. Young upon vacating the position of Minister of the Crown-Lands of South Australia, Mr. Walter Long said the Empire was a wonderful thing. There had never been anything like it in the whole history of the world. In the war, what a marvellous part the Empire had played!

The moment it became apparent that we were going to stake our very existence on our sacred cause there came from every part of the world where the British flag flew, not requests for further information and awkward questions, but one wonderful cry, "We are coming," and when they came what a page they had written in the military history of the world!

Although loosely knit, the Empire, confronted with real danger, stood as one man and all the troops had shown that they were entitled to rank with the heroes whose names are written in gold in the history of the Empire. He had never doubted the issue but victory would be obtained only if we realised the magnitude of our task and the immediate nature of our difficulties and set our backs to the wall, determined that nothing should overcome us and no difficulty should be too great.

GERMANY IS WARNED BY UKRAINE SOCIALISTS

Proposed Measures Will Require Twenty-Six Army Corps To Enforce, They Say

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, May 8.—A telegram from Vienna states that a deputation of Kieff Socialists has warned the Chief of the German General Staff of the Ukraine that the measures taken by Germany might necessitate a German occupation requiring not six but twenty-six army corps.

Amsterdam, May 8.—In the Reichstag yesterday Vice-Chancellor von Payer declared that the eastern border states must secure the German frontiers against Russia. German policy with regard to these states must be guided by understanding, not violence.

He declared that by "liberating" Finland Germany had performed a very considerable service to Sweden by creating a protective wall eastwards.

With regard to the Ukraine, he justified General von Eichhorn's decree on the ground of the necessity of obtaining the grain promised to Germany by treaty.

SIX V.C.'s AWARDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The Gazette notifies the award of six Victoria Crosses, of which the following is a typical example:

Late Lieut-Col. O. C. Watson, D.S.O., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is awarded the Victoria Cross for:

"Most conspicuous gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion to duty and exceptionally gallant leading during a critical period when the enemy was continually attacking and trying to pierce our line, our position being under constant rifle and machine-gun fire. Colonel Watson led the remaining small reserve to the attack, organised bombing parties and leading attacks under an intense fire. Being outnumbered, he finally ordered the retirement of his men, remaining himself to cover the retirement and facing almost certain death. The assault Colonel Watson led saved the line, while Colonel Watson was killed in covering the withdrawal."

RHONDDA UNDER OPERATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Lord Rhondda has been operated on for a plural effusion and is making satisfactory progress.

News Brevities

The British Postmaster has received telegraphic instructions from London to suspend the parcels post service from the British Post Office, Shanghai, to the United Kingdom and beyond via Canada. In future all parcels will be forwarded via Suez only.

• • •

The new sea-going oil tanker Mai Nan, owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New York and built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, was launched yesterday afternoon at the dock in Lunghua. The ship is 143 feet long. The carrying capacity is 250 tons on a draft of eight feet.

• • •

The Spring athletic meet of the Fuh Tan College, Siccawei, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock on its own field.

• • •

Tsing Hua College, Peking, will celebrate the seventh anniversary of its foundation today. Processions, music, speeches and parades will be on the program. The teaching staff has called a conference of all teachers in Peking and its vicinity for the discussion of the improvement of educational institutions in Chihli province.

• • •

An application has been made by President Chai Yuan-pei of the Peking University to allot 20 Tsing Hua scholarships to students of that university to enable them to study in the United States. The Ministries of Education and of Foreign Affairs are at present considering the application.

• • •

This evening at the Olympic Theater Messrs. Alfred Mirovitch and Michael Piastro will appear in the final concert of their series. The artists will leave Shanghai, May 19 for Java and a record audience is expected this evening for the farewell concert.

• • •

The marriage of Mr. A. S. de Ragg, of the staff of Ilbert and Co., to Miss Julia Tsar, grand-daughter of Mr. Tsar Chung, former Minister to Japan, will take place this morning at 7.45 o'clock at the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew. A reception will take place at the home of the new couple at 24 Elgin Road in the evening.

• • •

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. will hold a swimming contest this evening at 8 o'clock at the Association Natatorium. Admission will be by tickets only.

ENEMY INTERESTS IN INDIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Arthur Fell, Dr. Herbert Fisher said that there were certain factories in South India connected with a well known Mission under German influence in which Swiss agency was employed but steps had been taken to secure the elimination of German capital and influence from it.

Mr. Arthur Fell: "Are not some of these factories run at a great profit? Is it certain that these profits are not being held in reserve for the Germans' interest?"

Dr. Fisher replied that the factories were being closely looked into.

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WEATHER

Cloudy, misty but rather fine weather. Fresh Northerly winds setting in along the whole coast.

BIRTH

PERKINS: On the 9th May, 1918, at the Victoria Nursing Home, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Perkins.

DEATH

DARRAH, JOHN M.—At General Hospital, May 10, 1918. Funeral at Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel, Sunday afternoon, May 12, at four o'clock.

NOTICE TO MASONS

Brethren of the 18th degree are requested to meet at Masonic Temple at 3 p.m. Sunday, May 12, to open the funeral service for our deceased brother, John M. Darrah, 33°. Service to be continued at Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel at 4 p.m.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 11, 1918

Baron Goto's Policy

(Japan Advertiser)

JAPAN has gone on the housetops to proclaim her fidelity to the Allied cause and her faith in its ultimate victory, as Baron Goto said, and as he properly observed to the foreign correspondents, there should be no need at this time of day for a declaration by her Foreign Minister. The correspondents possibly hoped for a little more than a reaffirmation of general policy, and one can only admire the skill which the Baron showed in the diplomatic art of non-committal. There is no occasion for complaint in this. The Russian question, in which foreign correspondents are most interested, is still fluid and policy must obviously depend on developments. His general declaration of friendship to Russia will help to counteract the rumors which moved the Bolshevik government to its recent wild orders to levy Red Guards and attack the "invaders," and his references to Japan's attitude commit the government to nothing except that Japan will play her part as an Ally.

"Japan has not for a moment made light of the spread of inimical influence in Eastern Siberia," primarily as a menace to Japan and China but also as against the Allies, but neither has she lost sight of the fact that "Russia is a power recognised by the Allies as endeavoring to reorganise a machine temporarily out of order. It is the part of Japan to give encouragement, assistance and support to the work of reorganisation." There is not a hint as to whether this assistance, encouragement and support will take the form of intervention or will be limited to keeping the ring while the rival influences in Russia fight it out. Even in repeating that "there is no change and there will be no change in the policy of this government because of a change of personnel in the cabinet" the Minister seemed to answer a question that has not been asked.

The suggestion on which the Japanese press has been unanimous is that there has been a change of personnel because of a change of policy, and not vice versa. This may seem to lay too much stress on a mere mode of expression, but Baron Goto, if he had wished to put the matter beyond doubt, could easily have said that he would continue the policy of Viscount Motono. The statement does not seem intended to dispel the general impression that the change of personnel coincided with a decision unfavorable to the policy of immediate intervention in Siberia with which the late Minister's name had become associated. The Japanese government, in other words, has found that the danger which in March was taking the tangible form of 200,000 armed enemy prisoners in Siberia, submarines coming to Vladivostok in parts, probable air raids on Tokio and so on, is not so near as it seemed. On the general question of the danger to the Allied cause of a Germanised Russia Japan's policy, as defined by Baron Goto, stands where it did: "We will maintain the peace of the Far East and will help our neighbors and our friends to the limit of our capacity."

An impression that the urgency has gone out of the question seems also to exist in China where negotiations with Japan which arose originally in connection with the need for Sino-Japanese co-operation in the war are dragging along. An extremely strict censorship has been imposed on the press here in connection with those negotiations, and China, naturally with less success, has also tried to prevent the leakage of news. Her success in preventing the leakage of accurate news may of course have been up to standard. Considering that a vast extent of the Chinese frontier is contiguous with that of Russia the necessity of an understanding between China and Japan is clear and the understanding involves military agreements concerning which secrecy is essential. The army therefore takes a hand in the censorship here, and as is the way of army people, they overdo it, stifling the facts so thoroughly that the rumors have the field to themselves. We give no secrets away by stating that the allegation of those Chinese who oppose the negotiations is that, beginning primarily as necessary military arragements, they have widened until they begin to have some resemblance to the famous Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands.

The Chinese government, on the other hand, has issued a statement declaring that nothing is under consideration except effective co-operation against the enemy and that the agreement will automatically terminate with the war without infringing the political or territorial integrity of China. The friendly tone of Baron Goto's remarks—"we ask China to disentangle herself from old prejudices. . . we seek the friendship, co-operation and assistance of China, . . . we feel now that the Chinese government understands the entire friendliness of Japan"—suggests that Japan is taking the Chinese government with her in her policy, and there is no doubt that is the best way for both countries.

Baron Goto took his stand against the high-handed policy of Japan in 1915 and he realises that Japan's real interests in China will be far better served by moderation and conciliation than by violence. A section of the Japanese public expects that his term at the Foreign Office will be marked chiefly by an effort to place the relations of the two countries on a permanently better footing. The emphasis he placed on the interests of China and Japan vis-a-vis inimical influences in Siberia and his declaration that the peace of the Far East, that all-inclusive good, is still the focus of Japan's policy will confirm them in their belief.

Murderous War Of U-Boat

Vivid pictures of the murderous war waged by the submarine pirates in their invisible craft on the Merchant Service are contained in a series of depositions and statements which the writer in the London Daily Mail examined at the Admiralty. These statements are made by officers and men of torpedoed ships. For obvious reasons the names are "camouflaged."

Here is one deposition:

"At 3 a.m. got message Owl torpedoed. Began to zigzag by ordering the helm a-port. Almost immediately sighted a submarine right ahead coming from starboard past. It was a very big one, and there were four or five men around the conning-tower. I put the helm hard-a-starboard and tried to ram her, but missed her by feet, as I heard the men shouting aboard of her. As soon as I saw I had missed her I sung out the gun's crew, 'Look out close on port side,' and I put the helm har-a-port to bring the enemy astern.

"Almost immediately afterwards I heard the report of my gun, and on turning round saw a big bright flare-up in the water on the port quarter, like a big explosion. . . . About ten minutes afterwards I noticed what appeared to be the wake of a torpedo passing along the port side. Observed the bow and stern wake of a submarine on the port quarter steering parallel to us and coming on at a good speed. Fired at her but made no hit. Ordered 'Cease fire,' as I hoped to escape in the darkness. At 6.20 torpedoed and sunk" (with heavy loss of life).

In this instance two submarines must have been acting in support of one another. No. 1, the vessel hit, was large, 300ft. long, with a big conning-tower only 7ft. high, no one large gun. No. 2, which fired the fatal torpedo, was 150ft. long, with raised center, dark green conning-tower only 7ft. high, no masts, and officers of Austrian appearance.

In another case, after the ship had been torpedoed, about midnight the boats capsized. The narrator says: "Swam to upturned boat. After we had been on the upturned boat for some minutes a submarine appeared, which came up close to the port boat and hailed us to come on board, but was told that it was impossible as the boats were capsised.

"The submarine came to the starboard boat after we had been in the boat about ten minutes, and came so close that we were touching the side of the submarine. We asked him to upright the boat for us, but no answer was given. The submarine then went ahead and put his helm hard over, with the result that whole of the men on the upturned boat were thrown into the water, and the boat sent under. The submarine then steamed away. Those in the submarine must have heard that there was a man under the upturned boat, as they could easily hear him knocking."

The Socialism Of Marx Condemns The Pacifists

By L. J. De Bekker
(New York Tribune).

What is socialism? Can its ideals be reconciled with those of military autocracy? Does its hatred of militarism justify refusal to oppose the divine right of princes when that ancient theory is enforced by the sword? Is it content to war against capital with words and to turn pacifist at the command of four such Social Democrats as the German Emperor, the Sultan of Turkey, the Tsar of Bulgaria and the Austrian Kaiser?

Many Socialists have answered these questions for themselves. Liebknecht did, was muzzled and thrown into prison. Spargo, Phelps Stokes and others did and were cast into outer darkness by the majority of their party in America.

In Germany most of the Socialists who have obtained office support the Kaiser. In America the rank and file of Socialists still preach non-resistance. In Russia they practise non-resistance. In France they are no longer Socialists, but Frenchmen.

In America all Socialists have not answered the questions above presented to their own satisfaction. To resolve their doubts they are invited to consider a single question which embraces all the others and to ask themselves: "Shall I follow Karl Marx or Wilhelm Hohenzollern?"

What Hohenzollernism represents is self-evident, but it will be worth while for rational Socialists to refresh their minds with the teachings of Karl Marx where they apply to present day conditions. From 1851 until the outbreak of the Civil War compelled The New York Tribune to curtail its foreign service Karl Marx was this newspaper's London correspondent. The quotations in this article are made from his letters to The Tribune. They show prophetic instinct as well as thorough understanding of Prussian ambitions and Italian aspirations. Let it be remembered that his estimate of "kultur" was that of a Doctor of Philosophy who had earned his degree in a German university.

How Marx came to settle in London and to write for The Tribune may be gathered from John Spargo's biography: "As soon as he was expelled from Prussia Karl Marx hastened to Paris. One fine morning the familiar figure of the sergeant of police appeared with the announcement that Karl 'et sa dame' must leave Paris within twenty-four hours. So there was nothing to do but seek the protection of London, that 'mother of exiles,' whose tradition of inviolable asylum brought to her doors so many of the choicest spirits of Europe. Then came a little relief. Freiligrath, whose friendship with Longfellow gave him some literary connections in America, recommended him as a desirable contributor to C. A. Dana, who had not yet lost sympathy with Brook Farm ideals, and he became correspondent of The New York Tribune, of which Dana was managing editor."

Half a century ago the Prussians were posing as a misunderstood and cruelly persecuted people. They wanted their place in the sun, although the phrase had not then been invented. They wanted to civilise the rest of the world. They desired that they might be permitted to inoculate all their neighbors with the virus of "kultur," of which they alone possessed the secret. This is how Marx viewed their pretensions to superiority:

"The Germans have no reason to complain of anybody but themselves. They are not oppressed by foreign powers, nor coerced by foreign armies; but instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, they abused England for her selfishness and France for her love of conquest, and Italy for her turbulence, and Hungary for her restlessness; since German science is of such a precious growth that England ought rather go to war than to allow that a French campaign in Italy should disturb the leisure of the German universities, and Hungary, Italy, Poland and Bohemia must, of course, be oppressed that the Rhine should be defended by the worthless blood of Hungarian hussars, Italian infantry, Polish lancers and Bohemian artillery, and not by the precious sinews of the Germans, who are destined to ennoble mankind by philosophical speculation. There was never a period in history when Germany lay deeper in the mire than now. The German papers are, at the present moment, displeased with all the nations of Europe. . . . They find fault with everybody but with themselves and their princes. No paper speaks of the maladministration in Hesse, of the ludicrous pomposity of the Hanoverian court, of the bureaucratic anarchy in Austria, of the ultramontane intrigues in Bavaria, of the Puseyite hypocrisy in Württemberg."

There was a professorial army quite, even in those days, as well disciplined as any other branch of the Prussian service. It received instructions from headquarters as to what the rising generation ought to think, and saw to it that all mental processes conformed to the "goose step." The system worked well then, and hasn't slipped a cog since. Karl Marx thus pays his respects to a typical professor's propaganda, reversing German opinion in regard to Napoleon III at a time which seemed to demand friendly relations between Prussia and France:

"Old Professor Henry Leo, of Halle, that queer specimen of a crochette, conservative German, who about the beginning of the Crimean War thought that scrofulus Europe required a sound bleeding, now gives the following excellent character to the Emperor of the French: 'We must really confess that, after all, even we begin to believe in the divine mission of the Emperor Napoleon . . . Europe having of late years fallen into an unhealthy state of stagnation, and no prospect of improvement by orthodox means presenting itself. Providence, who mercifully delays the last great day, has sent such a Pike-in-Chief to rouse us up to good deeds. May God preserve him for our health!' I do not doubt that the American admirers of Napoleon will be highly gratified by this original view of Dr. Leo, prompted by the agitation now visible all over Germany and Italy. I mentioned to your readers months ago that the excitement artificially created by the German princes in favor of Austria could not fail soon to take a more practical turn; and now that the fear of France has subsided we see that those very princes who roused and fostered this Teutonic movement are terribly nervous about the continued agitation of their subjects. Even the Federal Diet at Frankfort got frightened and is on the eve of affirming the good right of the Hessians to their constitution, abolished by the Elector, who will probably have to re-establish it. In Hanover the opposition has carried the munipical election against the intrigues of the government and against the avowed interference of the court. The Duke of Coburg—who has no children, and is therefore the most liberal of all the German princes—encourages petitions for a reform of the Federal Constitution of Germany, while the King of Bavaria, who has tried in vain to turn the tide of events to his own advantage and to unite the smaller states under his leadership, is now uneasy as to the progress of the Unitarian agitation which has already found powerful expression in his own legislative chambers. The Prince of Prussia as yet remains neutral; he is, by his royal profession, a conservative and ought to oppose any complete change of the state of public law in Germany; still, as this change is now devised exclusively for the benefit of his house, and is not, according to his notions, sullied by any republican alloy, he slyly allows his ministers to act a patriotic part and to recommend German unity—provided that Prussia should not fuse with Germany, but that Germany should merge itself in Prussia. Austria is furious about all these endeavors."

Italy's aspirations for freedom were the subject of many of Karl Marx's letters, and he was able to foresee the unification of that people so long dominated by Austria. His analysis of the motives by which the German princes were actuated has been fully confirmed by history. He wrote:

"The Italian confusion begins to clear up, and, happily for freedom and progress, it is not in the interest of despotism and oppression that the affairs are disentangled. So far as we can see, it is indeed the Emperor of Austria who has been cheated at Villafranca, losing more than he was prepared to give up at the suddenly conclude peace. In the eagerness of evading the pressure of Prussia, which insisted upon a more decent administration of the provinces of Austria and upon a modification of the Concordat as the price of the eagerly expected support, Francis Joseph consented to surrender Lombardy, but not his position as the ruling Italian power. . . . The Court of Vienna is now furious, but Francis Joseph is not eager to renew the unequal struggle with France and Italy, especially since he has managed to embitter the feelings of the Prince Regent of Prussia and to estrange the sympathies of Southern Germany."

A few days later, again discussing the Italian struggle for freedom, Marx compares the Teutonic genius with that of the Latin peoples, and with biting irony finds that superiority rests with the Latins, despite Teutonic boastings.

"Napoleon says he will not prevent Austrian tyranny, and of course nobody else will, for neither Russia nor Prussia nor England fight for an idea; it is only France which sheds her blood, and squanders her treasures, for a foreign nation, and without looking to material advantage, solely for the glory of defeating the Austrians and raising a third rate power in Italy to a first rate one. . . . The German world is still in the usual chaotic confusion. Liberal professors and booksellers sign the declaration of Eisenach, which makes Germany over to Prussia. . . the King of Hanover threatens to his faithful town of Emden that if she should listen to these insidious Prussian allurements he will prevent her getting a railroad and harbor improvements, and Emden remains silent. What a contrast with Italy, where the middle classes and the aristocracy have joined in enthusiasm for the unity of the nation, where Victor Emmanuel openly opposes the anti-national tendencies of Austria, and Count Cavour has boldly undermined the thrones of all those petty dukes who stood in the way of Italian unity, in spite of the divine right of princes. Schwerins and Schleinintzes of Prussia have not the pluck to act the same part in Germany; they wish for German unity, and for Prussian supremacy, but they do not want to oust the thirty German princes from their houses. They wish that the German populations would do it themselves, and, having expelled their princes, submit voluntarily to the stick of the Prussian non-commissioned soldier, and even then Prussia would not accept at once the offered supremacy without stipulating for some hypocritical concession in favor of the princes, who are instituted by God and do not in any way depend upon the good will of their subjects. Whatever be in the abstract the superiority of the Teutonic genius, we must confess that in 1859 the Latin spirit of Italy has proved more practical and therefore more successful."

Correspondence

Protect The Birds' Nests!

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—A lady walking in Jessfield park the other day, saw two boys about to rob a bird's nest. They had had the nerve to borrow a ladder from a gateman and were doing the thing quite systematically. She told them that they were breaking the rules of the park and explained why it was wrong to rob nests, not only from the point of view of the bird-lover, but the economist as well. She pointed out that one collection of eggs in a school might be useful if ornithology were in the curriculum (of which she had strong doubts) but for each boy to collect for himself or for sale is vandalism deeply dyed. The two agreed to try and help prevent others stealing birds' eggs. A few days later she again saw two boys acting rather suspiciously and recognising one as he who had cordially promised to help in the campaign against bird's-nesting, she said: "Hello, Curly. What's in the hat over there?" "Oh I didn't get them" he hastily assured her. "It was that fellow over there."

"Curly, I'm ashamed of you!" she exclaimed as she looked in shocked surprise into the cap at the six tiny eggs which had all been taken from one nest. Honor among thieves has decreed that at least two eggs shall be left, but this young vandal had taken the lot.

Curly tried to make himself very small.

"It's just possible that this other boy didn't know any better" said the lady, gravely." But you did and you should have prevented him."

Curly was ashamed and climbing the tree put the eggs back, which he was allowed to do as a punishment, while assured that it was extremely improvable that the mother bird would sit on them again. The little ruffian who stole the eggs tried to create a diversion by remarking, "God meant us to eat ducks and geese," but he was assured that it was no use begging the question; that if his mother was too busy with the Red Cross work to keeep him out of such mischief his teacher must have pointed out the evil of his ways.

"My mother doesn't do Red Cross work" thus naively he waived her kindly attempt to make excuses for the parent, and Curly stated that the big boys in their school all stole birds' eggs and the master never said a word.

"Well," said the lady, "something must be done in your school! It's a lucky thing that I was the one who caught you. Some other people would not have been so lenient.

"One other lady saw us," said one of the boys, brightening a little.

"Yes?" Oh, I saw her, a nurse; her charges were chopping at the tulips with walking-sticks, so she would hardly be one to reprove you."

Unwilling to trust their seeming repentence, the champion of the birds walked with the boys out of the park and they parted in amity.

Next day our friend met two more boys of a scratched and disheveled appearance and spoke of the pity it was that there were not more trees that one could climb without disturbing the nesting birds. She told as a shocking fact about the six little eggs in the cap. One of her hearers said: "I was climbing a tree to get a nest but I thought how cruel it was and I came down." When he asked a little later for water to wash a deep scratch on his leg, it was obvious that here was a more natural reason why he "came down!"

After the leg was washed their newfound friend supplied them with cakes and tea as an earnest of good feeling and found them a perfectly "peachy" tree to climb. They were well amused for the whole afternoon and joined the anti-birds'-nesting league with enthusiasm.

If one person could observe six boys after birds' eggs during three days when children are supposed to be at school and that only during the course of the short walk from gate to gate of one park, what damage must be done altogether from Friday evening to Monday!

Is it too much to ask that parents take pains to instruct their boys in this matter, and see that they have enough pleasant play and work to keep them from such vandalism? Some boys steal eggs merely to make a little money. It would be easy to supply them with some other means of livelihood. Now that the police have more than they can do it behooves all public-spirited people to help in such mattters as this.

Yours truly,

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

OH! WHEN I THINK OF THE MEN THAT I COULD HAVE MARRIED-
I WISH YOU WOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF ONE BEFORE YOU NAILED ME!
AND WHEN I THINK OF HOW SOME HUSBANDS TREAT THEIR WIVES.
YES ID LIKE TO KNOW HOW THEY GIT AWAY WITH IT ME SELF.
THERE'S MR. JONES FOR INSTANCE - WHY HE PUTS HIS ARMS AROUND HER NECK AND ALMOST LOVES HER TO DEATH.
YOU SAID A MOUTHFUL
ONLY YESTERDAY HE WOULD HAVE CHOKED HER TO DEATH IF THE POLICE HADN'T INTERFERED.
GEO MCMANUS
4 6

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Amazing Things War Does To Nervous System

The war has been responsible for a large number of cases of functional nervous diseases, remarks The Medical Record, noting the fact that the tendency to neurotic manifestations has been on the increase among the male population of all highly civilised and industrial countries.

Evidence of the breakdown occasioned in England alone is cited from an address delivered recently in London by Colonel Sir John Collie:

"He pointed out that approximately there were 34,000 men in Great Britain who were drawing pensions because of their inability to serve on account of some functional nervous disease. Such men were by no means necessarily cowards, indeed many of the 34,000 had distinguished themselves by signal acts of bravery, and, when seemingly recovered, many had expressed a wish to return to the front, impelled thereto by a sense of duty. Of course they could not go because they were temperamentally and neuropotentially unfit for the work. The time for preventing these nervous breakdowns is, if possible, before the acceptance of the man in the army. There are a large number of men apparently physically fit who exhibit no symptoms which would justify the medical examiner in rejecting them, and who yet will crack under the nerve racking and emotion straining experience of war as it is waged today."

"There is little or no relation between mental deficiency and neurasthenia, continues The Record. However, the existence of an obvious tendency to functional nervous disease should be easily detected by a careful examiner—for which purpose the United States government has recently instituted psychological tests for men in the army.

Concerning treatment of these men, The Record continues:

"Sir John Collie, in the lecture above mentioned, says that medical treatment is of no real value unless the medical men have confidence in themselves and can command the confidence of the patient. Infinite patience, common sense at every turn, and real, but thoroughly disguised, sympathy are essential in those who undertake the care of such cases. Massage, electricity, persuasion, occupation, light, graduated work, fresh air, good wholesome food, and, above all, a healthy environment are essential adjuncts. The psychotherapeutic method of treatment has been found by experience to be wonderfully effective, provided only that it is in the right hands. Nothing retards recovery so much as the flying visits of unthinking, but kindly intentioned philanthropic lady visitors. Persuasive conversation should be systematically arranged for, in which the patient and doctor can have quiet talks, so that the man is led by tact and guarded sympathy to lay bare, what is, as it were, at the back of his mind. Nothing in the nature of psychoanalysis, however, is recommended.

"Collie's experience is that it is better that all patients should be isolated during the early part of their treatment. The calm restfulness of solitude has a peculiar effect in allaying irritability, and, strange as it may appear, prevents morbid introspection. Isolation is not solitary confinement; a nurse is in frequent attendance. The short initial stage of isolation enhances the value of the suggestion of rapid recovery practised by the physician and nurses. Electrical treatment for these cases is of value, but the stoutest advocates of this method will not deny that the effect is intimately associated with the mysteriousness of the electric current. There is one proviso to make with regard to all treatment, and that is, unless the patient desires to get well no treatment can cure him."

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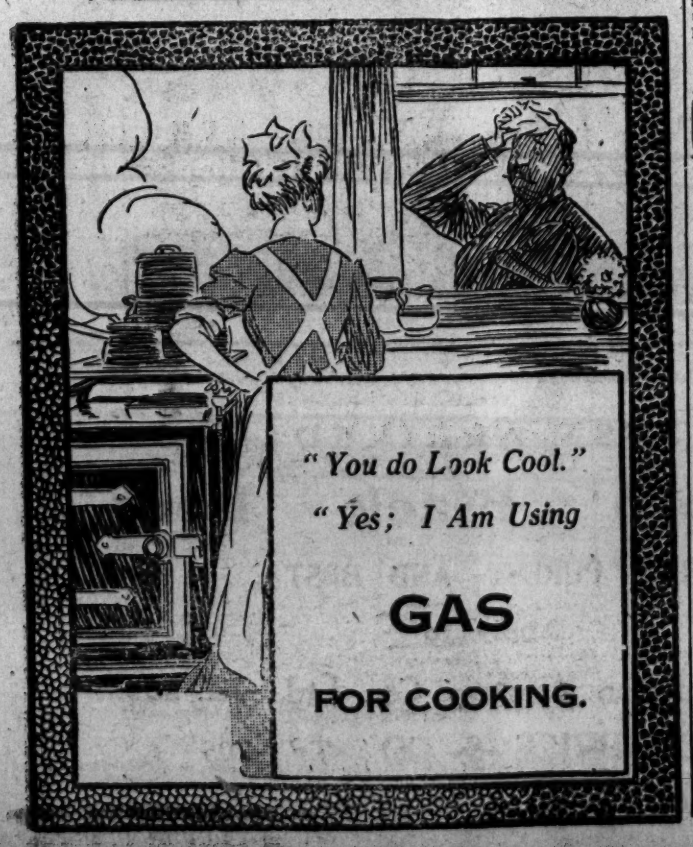

Petrograd

This curious piece of writing appeared over the signature of Abraham Yarmolinsky in a recent number of The New Republic:

"A city reared with curses and resting its foundations upon the bones of its nameless builders. A stately giant sunk kneedeep in the mire of a Finnish fen. The magnificent and fruitful whim of the most brutal of rulers, who nearly rode the Russian horse to death. A cross between a muddy dockyard and an unassuming parody on Potsdam. A mongrel seaport promoted to the rank of a world capital.

"Granite, stern and sumptuous. Cast iron. Ever veiled, joyless skies. Spacious, gloomy vistas. Austere architectural forms, broken by airy spires and flame-like church domes. An air of snobbishness and cold reserve. Sickly gardens. Bridges. Red palaces haunted by time-scented memories of much gayety and many crimes. Morose governmental offices, the hatching place of the Byzantine-Pomeranian statehood, whose straitjacket Russia wore two hundred years.

"A challenge to Russia and yet profoundly Russian: twin souled, twin tongued. The home of bureaucrats and regicides, of uniformed minds and souls naked of all inner restraint. The city on whose pavements the blood of the firstlings of Russian freedom, the Decembrists, is mixed with the blood of an Emperor of all the Russias. The brain of Russia, divided by the noiseless waves of the Neva into two hemispheres. The worshipper of clarity and reason. The city of Pushkin's serene muse. But also the City Phantasmal, the city of Dostoevsky. Its yellow mists and its white nights, sated with mystic light, are heavy with apocalyptic visionings.

"The midwife and the grave digger of a great and tragic revolution. The city of revolt. The Quartier of St. Antoine of Slavdom, feeding on resolutions and led by Don Quixotes, énergumènes and demagogues. The storm center of immemorial animosities and new loyalties. The cradle of an abortive gospel of active proletarianism and universalism, denying Old Russia and yet voicing some of its innermost yearnings and hopes. The workshop of a new dogmatism. A confused symphony in which the outcries of the triumphant Caliban mingle with hosannas never heard before and the death rattle of a nation. Half Babylon, half Nazareth.

"Darkness is swooping down on the heart of the great city. The hour draws near. The enemy is at the gates. If fall he must, the blinded giant will not be the only one to die. The embers from his funeral pile will set the conqueror's dwellings on fire and kindle the standing corn of his fields."

Twenty-Six Million In Six Cities

"The latest estimate of the population of the large cities of the world," says The Regina Daily Post, "places New York easily in the lead, with London trailing behind by nearly a million people. According to this estimate New York has 5,254,000 population and London 4,523,000.

"Paris is the third largest city in the world, with a little less than three million population, and Chicago is fourth, with two and a half million. Berlin has two million, and is approximately the same size as Tokio and Vienna and Petrograd. Philadelphia has a million seven hundred thousand and Moscow a million six hundred thousand.

"Thus it is shown that the six largest cities of the world have a total population of something more than twenty-six million people—figures that are staggering at this time when one is considering the world's food supply. For the amount of foodstuffs that are necessary for those six cities alone is so tremendous it can hardly be conceived—and they constitute a relatively small percent of the total population of the earth that must be fed by others than ourselves."

All Over The Far East

A Tokio telegram states that the Ambassador of the Allied Powers in Tokio will hold a conference to discuss measures to be adopted in dealing with the question of maintaining peace and order along the Chinese Eastern Railway. They will also ask the Japanese Foreign Office to send delegates to take part in the conference.

According to an official report, the Maximalists in Klachta have occupied the telegraph station and taken into custody twenty-three Russian residents for being anarchists. They are now being held for ransom. In response to their entreaty for help, the Chinese authorities are negotiating for their release. Two Russians have already been set free and it is expected that the matter will be settled amicably.

Russians, loyal to the Republican Constituent assembly, living in Harbin, have learned, on the very best authority, that General Korniloff is not dead, but is consolidating another force, for action when the proper time arrives, and hopes much from the effect now being produced on the people by the grave and increasing excesses of the Bolsheviki and the German-Austrian force now ravaging portions of the country.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Vladivostok Municipal Council, the Town Mayor reported on the negotiations in connection with the municipal loan. It transpired that the matter had been referred to the resident Consuls, and, that a foreign loan of three million roubles could be obtained for two years. In this connection cables have been sent to Washington, New York and Harbin. At the pourparlers there with the Consuls, the Brooklyn commander was present, and was greatly interested in the projected loan.

Latest advices from Vladivostok are still very unsatisfactory because troubles are feared at any time on account of the powerlessness of the Soviet Organisation to maintain peace and order. Nearly all women and children of Allied communities, including Chinese, have left Vladivostok for Shanghai and Japan, while destitute Chinese laborers are being shipped to their homes in Shantung by the Chinese Red Cross Society as fast as possible. All sorts of trade and commerce are at a complete stand-still at present.

Conditions in Siberia do not appear to improve very much and from the Amur district come all sorts of reports with regard to the reign of disorder which obtains. The Bolsheviki in particular seem to have their knives in the Japanese and it seems to be true that the Japanese Vice-Consul in Irkutsk has been arrested on the grounds that he is a military spy or that he has shown anti-Bolshevik tendencies. High-handed acts of this nature are not calculated to improve matters very much and the Bolsheviki appear to be going the right way to force Japan into doing something.

It appears, however, that Japan continues to adopt a very careful attitude towards the Russian question generally and it is believed that she will continue to play a watching game until a direct Mandate from her Allies is given requesting more vigorous action. Meanwhile certain sections of the public in China are trying to force the hands of the Peking Government to disclose the nature of the arrangements which have been come to in regard to possible Sino-Japanese co-operation against the menace that darkens the northern horizon.

A Vladivostok correspondent, writing on April 27, says:—"There has been a horrible massacre a few miles off the port, near the fishing station of Mr. Loobkora, on the shores of Ussuri Bay. It appears that about fifty armed soldiers went to the farm of Mr. Drakalovicha, and demanded money, binding up the owner, his family and 19 work-people, and, not being able to get anything, began shooting them promiscuously, murdering all but a young girl of 10, who, with a Korean servant, escaped and gave the alarm. The chief of the Militia at once went off but nothing is known of what was done. The port has been enlivened by the successive arrivals of about 2,500 Czech-Slav troops going to fight on the Western front, the 350 men and officers of the Belgian artillery, that have been serving with the Russians, and A large number of Italian Irridentist prisoners, also en route to Europe. These men all received a hearty welcome from the British, American, Japanese and Allied residents and ships."

Mail Notices

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
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Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....May 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..May 18
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Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. May 15
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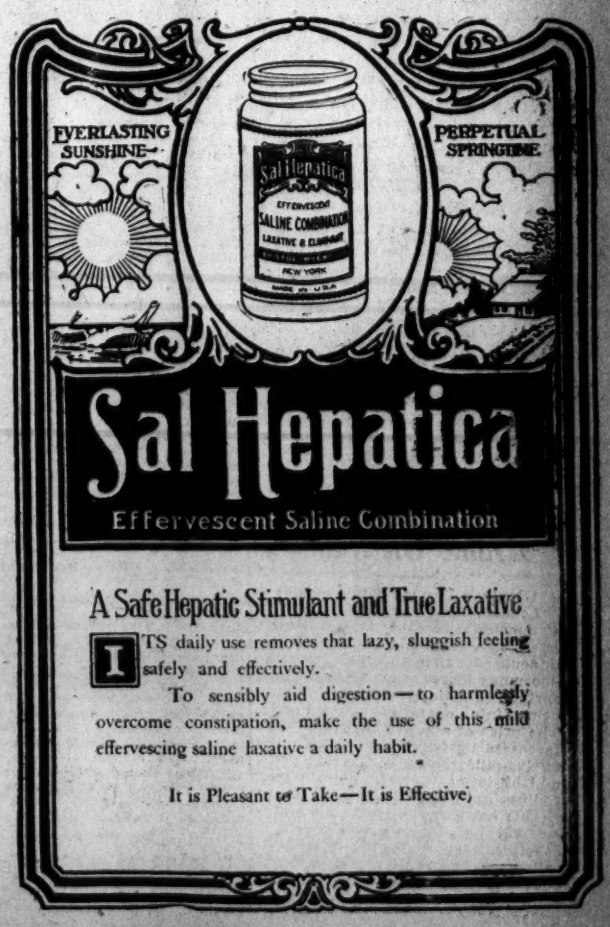
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SPECIAL CONSTABLES START TRAINING MAY 16

Successful Candidates Will Attend Series Of Lectures At Gordon Road Depot

Training for special constables will begin at the Gordon Road Police Depot next Thursday night when the men selected will be given the first in a series of lectures on police duties. To date 115 have applied and more are expected. Successful applicants will be notified this morning and will undergo a month's training.

Instruction in pistol shooting and demonstrations of simple jiu-jitsu will be given. The lectures will commence at 6 o'clock and will be from an hour to an hour and a half duration.

When the training is completed, special constables will be grouped in various police districts, where they will do patrol work. Men residing in Central and Western districts will be assigned to the Louza and Sinza stations while constables living in Northern and Eastern districts will be attached to Hongkew and West Hongkew stations. The constables will do not more than two hours patrol duty two nights weekly.

Germans Attack On Small Front

(Continued from Page 1)

They again attacked last night between the Somme and Morlancourt, making two distinct gains of important ground from a tactical point of view. They advanced 600 yards on a front of one-third of a mile west of Morlancourt and to a depth of 500 yards on a front of 300 yards north-east of Sailly-le-Sec. The Germans stubbornly resisted, clearly realising the value of every yard of ground here in any further attempt they may make to capture Amiens.

The gunning seems always to be increasing in intensity.

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe writes from the front:

German military critics are now telling the German people not to be impatient and not to look for sudden success. They assert, with an amusing disregard for what they wrote before the offensive, that the Great General Staff never had any idea of winning a rapid victory. The struggle was bound to be a long one they declare. We have only to compare with these second thoughts, the prognostications of two months ago in order to see how the Great General Staff have been disappointed.

Weather Hinders Operations

Paris, May 8.—The delay in the expected continuance of the German offensive may be due to the bad weather. In Flanders the ground is very soft and does not favor infantry operations.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been great reciprocal artillerying during the night-time north and south of the Avre.

Enemy raids west of Montdidier and in the region of Hangard, Thennes and Grisvesnes failed. We took some prisoners.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre.

British Cabinet Believed Secure

(Continued from Page 1)

generals of long service cannot arrogate what position they shall occupy." He said that recent special observations had surprised him with regard to the powerful support manifested towards the Lloyd George Government.

In the House of Commons today Mr. George Lambert, Liberal M.P. for South Molton, asked: "Had the 5th Army at the Somme on March 21, only fourteen divisions against forty German divisions reinforced by eight or ten more during the subsequent two days? If so, who was responsible in view of the fact that the attack was foreseen by the present Chief of Staff?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law declined to answer.

Paris Regrets Split

Paris, May 9.—Several of the newspapers regret the publication of the Maurice letter and emphasise the necessity of maintaining the credit of the Allied leaders and also the unity of the Allies in view of the renewal of the German offensive.

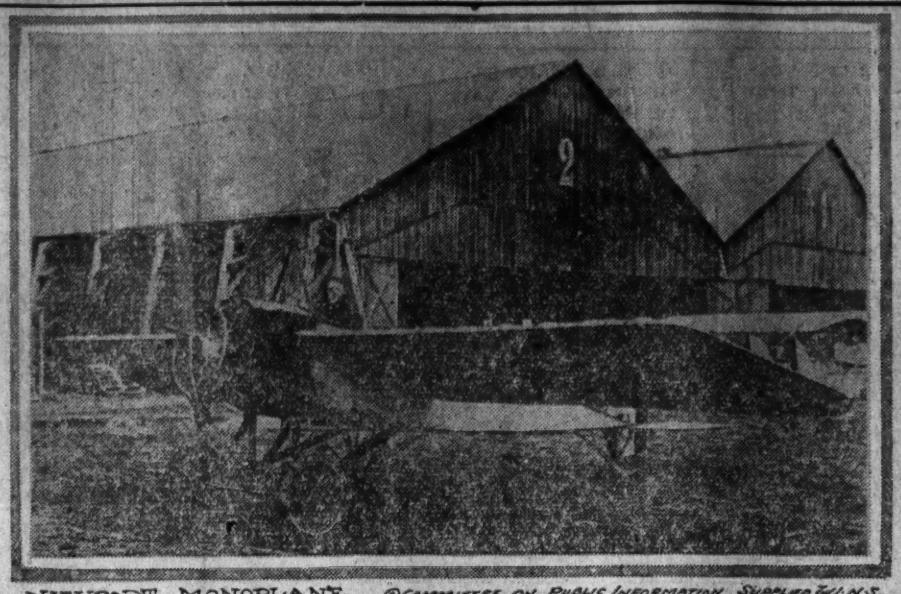
The newspapers comment sadly on the Rumanian treaty of peace but emphasise that revenge is being prepared on the battlefields of France.

England To Restrict Traffic On Railways

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. H. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced that owing to the enormous increase in railway traffic further drastic restrictions would come into operation immediately. The price of season tickets would be increased by ten percent within the twelve-mile radius of Charing Cross and by twenty percent outside that radius and the issue of season tickets outside the radius mentioned will be discontinued except for scholars, apprentices, privileged railway employes, or unless adequate reasons for travelling are shown. No more season tickets under six months for journeys of over twelve miles will be issued.

With Our Birdmen Over There



NIEUPORT MONOPLANE. ©COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIED BY I.N.S.

An American aviator seated in a Nieuport monoplane, the fastest plane in the world. The photo was taken in France. The plane was loaned to the American Aviation Corps by the French to aid in the work of teaching our birdmen the art of bagging the enemy fliers.

STRIKING CARPENTERS ATTACK CONTRACTORS

Two Badly Hurt And Guild Headquarters In Chinese City Wrecked

Twelve Chinese contractors of the Settlement, induced to attend a meeting of the carpenters' guild in the Chinese city last night, were manhandled by a crowd of strikers; two prominent Chinese and a policeman were injured and the Lou Pai Temple, used as headquarters of the guild, was wrecked by a mob of 3,000 people. The contractors heard the demands of the striking workmen and then the crowd closed in. Inadequate police protection was responsible for the contractors receiving minor injuries and the arrival of 100 military police dispersed the crowd. The strikers demanded a daily increase in wages of 100 cash.

As soon as the contractors reached the Chinese city, hundreds of people armed with sticks and bearing aloft posters urging the crowd to gather, gathered about the guild headquarters. The guild headquarters building is located in an alley and the mob choked the alley and the streets in the neighborhood.

In the hall, which was totally wrecked, Mr. Kiang Yu-sung, head of the carpenters' guild, attempted to calm the infuriated crowd. He was seriously injured and his two sons, who went to his assistance, were also seriously hurt. Three ringleaders were arrested.

Police within the Settlement have had little trouble with the strikers. A few were arrested yesterday at North Szechuen Road where they attempted to steal tools of carpenters employed on various buildings. The disgruntled ones are traveling in small groups, however, and are causing little trouble for the police.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION IS IMPOSSIBLE NOW

Present Attitude Of Germans And Past Overtures Preclude Chance, Says Curzon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Lords today Earl Denbigh drew attention to the pacifist activities in the country and the general ignorance concerning the war aims of Germany.

Lord Beaverbrook stated that the War Aims Committee was dealing with pacifist propaganda. The publication of the Lichnowsky Memoirs had done much good and undoubtedly was partly responsible for the very little industrial unrest at present existing.

The Marquis of Lansdowne protested against being classed with the advocates of peace by surrender. He had not participated in the secret conferences connected therewith. He adhered to his published views but, during the offensive, it would be wrong to create the impression that the country was divided. He twitted Lord Denbigh with opposing a peace by negotiation. He wished to encourage the widely felt desire of Austria and Germany to stop the butchery.

Earl Curzon said that, broadly speaking, the heart of the laboring classes was absolutely sound. The Allies had always agreed that if responsible and apparently bona-fide peace overtures were made the Allies concerned were free to investigate them and, if anything came of the overtures, the other Allies would be consulted. Such overtures had occurred but they broke down because the proposers discontinued them or the overtures were incompatible with the honor and safety of the Allies! Peace by negotiation was at present impossible because the country was confronted with the gravest crisis in its history. Any idea of successful negotiations at the present time was chimerical. Such a peace by negotiation as exhibited at Brest-Litovsk and with Rumania offered no encouragement. Until the German military spirit had abated, the idea of pursuing negotiations for an honorable and lasting peace was one which we cannot regard with any hope of success.

CONSTANTINE BETTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, May 9.—Constantine's condition is improving.

Land Bribe To Hungary Offered By Austria

Bosnia-Herzegovina And Dalmatia In Exchange For Support For Polish Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 8.—A telegram from Berlin states that the incorporation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia in Hungary are foreshadowed as a sop to Hungary for its support for Austria's Polish policy.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN ITALY REPORTED

Prisoners Captured And Seventeen Austrian Airmen Shot Down In Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—An official despatch from the British Headquarters in Italy reports:

We have made successful raids twice during the past week and taken a few prisoners.

Our artillery has carried out several destructive bombardments.

Our airmen have destroyed seventeen hostile machines and brought down another out of control. Several of these fell in our lines.

They also bombed military targets in the rear of the enemy lines.

We lost no machines during the

U. S. AUTHOR-AIRMAN KILLED AFTER BATTLE

Capt. Hall, Crack American Flyer, Is Brought Down By Enemy Squadron

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports that the crack American airman, Capt. Hall, formerly of the British Army and author of "Kitchener's Mob," has been killed in a fight with the German circus. Capt. Hall was closely following the enemy when the latter, with extraordinary suddenness, turned the fleet upward, pouring a hail of bullets into Capt. Hall's machine. The Americans say they have never previously heard of such a maneuver.

German Pamphlets Reveal Ruthlessness

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Washington, May 9.—Via Cavite and Lokawei.—The State Department has issued a translation of a German pamphlet circulated in Spain confessing the discreditableness of Teuton ruthlessness as a warning against other neutrals joining the Allies. In the pamphlet it is stated that four cathedrals and twenty-three churches have been destroyed and eight cathedrals and thirty-four churches made unserviceable in Belgium and France, besides many in Poland. It is also noted that forced levies totalling 120,071,350 pesetas have been made as "punishment."

Cotton Mill Case Adjourned For Week

Suit For Insurance Payment Will Be Resumed Next Thursday

The Oriental Cotton Mill fire insurance case, wherein the company is suing the Lancashire Insurance Co. for payment of claims which the latter alleges were not correctly made, was adjourned after further evidence was taken in the British Supreme Court yesterday. The hearings will be resumed next Thursday. Mr. J. A. Moller, of Messrs. Arnhold Bros. was the principal witness of the day. He testified that the Cotton company's first claim as sent in were modified in two or three respects but only in detail and not in substance.

Text Published Of Rumanian Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

garia, Turkey and Rumania have the right to maintain warships on the Danube.

Warships shall not put in to the shore of another State except in case of force majeure without the previous consent of the State concerned.

Chapter seven deals with equal rights for the religious denominations in Rumania, specifically mentioning the Roman Catholic, Greek Uniate, Bulgarian Orthodox, the Protestant, Moslem and Jewish religions, with the right to establish private schools.

The principle laid down in Chapter one shall be immediately applied to persons having no nationality, including the Jews, who hitherto have been regarded as foreigners.

Chapter eight declares that the economic relations between the Allied Powers and Rumania shall be regulated by separate treaties.

Ratification of this treaty shall occur as soon as possible.

A telegram from Bucharest states that the Premier, M. Marghiloman, has telegraphed to the King of Rumania announcing the signature of the Treaty of Peace, the final stages of which underwent favorable changes to Rumania. M. Marghiloman affirms the loyalty of Rumania to its King and dynasty.

An inspired communication points out that Austria receives 600 square kilometers south of Czernowitz and Hungary 5,000 square kilometers of mountain land. The provision regarding the payment of damages due to the war primarily relieves Rumania of the destruction wrought in Transylvania.

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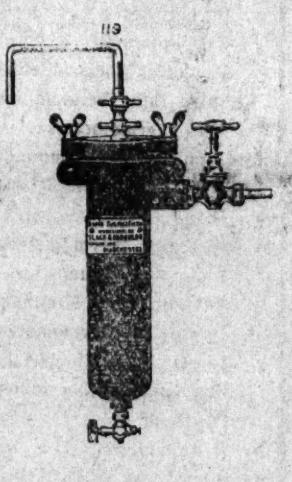

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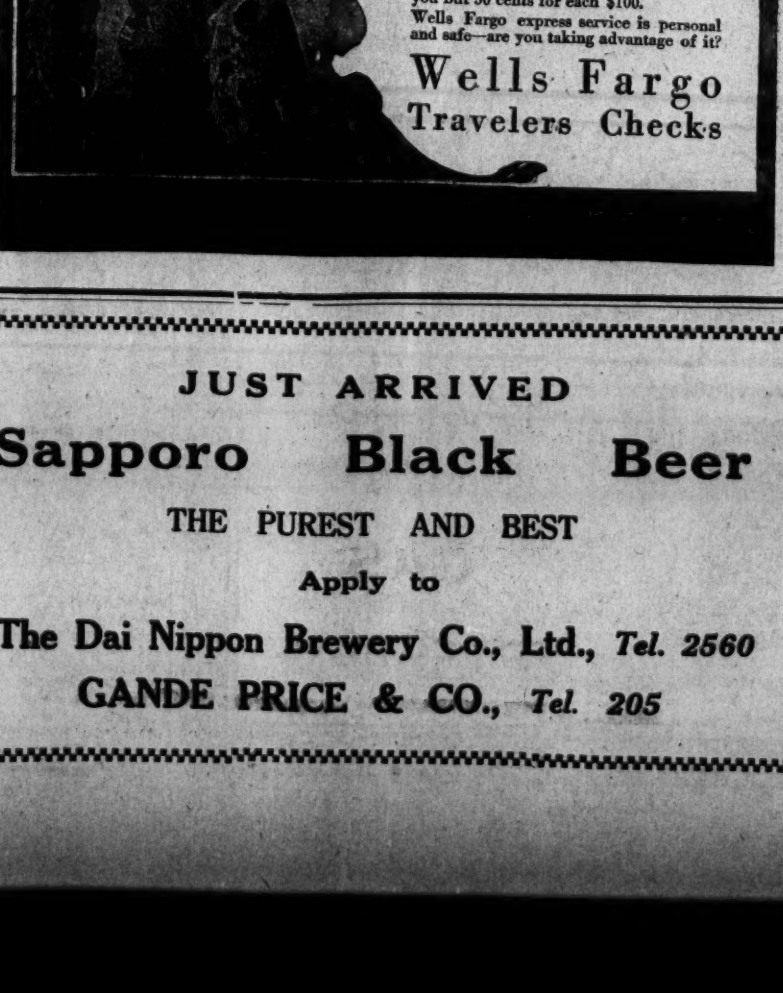
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Compradore Wins Judgment In U. S. Court

A judgment for the plaintiff was handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday in the case wherein King Ping-kee sued the American Food Manufacturing Co. for money advanced and salary as compradore. The amount asked as advanced was $1,768.17 and as salary Tls. 400. Of the former $350.57 was awarded together with the Tls. 400 and costs for the plaintiff. The judgment follows:

Plaintiff sues to recover money advanced and salary earned under a written contract by which he became defendant's compradore agreeing to furnish it—

"with advance money as may be needed to purchase goods up to the amount of Tls. 20,000.00"

The instrument further provided—

"That this agreement shall continue in force for the period of three years from date. If the compradore breaks the conditions of this agreement the company may discharge him by giving him one months notice, and he shall have all money due him paid to him at the end of that month. The compradore will have the same right."

The prayer is for Mexican $1,768.17 as money advanced and Shanghai Taels 400.00 salary.

Defendant's answer admits the non-payment of the amounts claimed and alleges that the same are not due because plaintiff has failed to comply with the requirements of the contract. By way of set-off it claims damages in the sum of Mexican $1,666.66 as a result of plaintiff's failure to pay defendant's compradore order for Taels 300.00; damages in the sum of Mexican $714.00 for breach of a subsequent contract to deliver eggs during October, 1917, and damages in the sum of Mexican $813.60 for failure to comply with a second subsequent contract to deliver eggs during November, 1917.

Plaintiff's claim for salary is not disputed, it being admitted that he continued as compradore for three months and was paid for the first only. Of his claim for advancements items amounting to Mexican $636.39 are undisputed, and three additional items of salaries paid to agents are admitted, making a total of Mexican $797.39. The balance of the amount claimed by plaintiff is alleged to have been either advanced without authority or to have been properly chargeable to his own account. Part of this balance is for expenses in maintaining agencies in the interior. The contract expressly provides (par. 11) that while these agents "shall be under the control of the compradore" the salaries of themselves and their assistants "shall be paid by the company." The item of expenses on the part of these agents is not expressly mentioned in the contract; yet it must have been contemplated by the parties for it could hardly have been supposed that the agents themselves would have defrayed the expenses of the company's agencies. Plaintiff testifies, and it is not denied, that it is the Chinese custom to pay employees' expenses. On the other hand, defendant's general manager testifies that "we had a dispute about * * * the agency expenses" and that this was definitely settled "in one of the later agreements." Now this was the second subsequent contract already mentioned of November 5 and the provision referred to is as follows:

"That the Compradore will pay all the expenses of maintaining the different egg agencies including salaries, rent, egg baskets, etc., for the month of October, 1917, and the months thereafter."

Since under this plaintiff's liability is expressly limited to "the month of October, 1917 and the months thereafter" and since the expenses now in question were incurred during September, we are of the opinion, in view of all of the foregoing, that defendant is fairly chargeable with said expenses. The original contract appears to have been drawn by it, the payment of salaries assumed by it and expenses which must have been foreseen should we think have been expressly excluded if defendant desired to avoid liability therefor. The rule of contra proferentem, i.e., that the instrument is to be construed most strongly against the one who prepared it—seems to apply.

The only remaining question under this branch of the case is what properly are expenses? The first disputed item of $12.56 for postage stamps and supplies appears to be fairly included in that category. But defendant's general manager testifies that he did not authorise the expenditure of the second item of $180.00 for baskets and that during September the company was not engaged in the chicken business for which the baskets were supposed to have been purchased. The burden was upon plaintiff to show that these were necessary items of expenditure and we do not think that he has met the burden. He states that defendant's agents now have the baskets and that they can be used ten times. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to claim, and should be able to use, them but we do not find that they are a proper charge against the defendant, and the same observations apply to the other items of $380.00 and $95.00 for similar expenditure.

Plaintiff testifies that the item of $15.69 was a balance due for chickens purchased for defendant and that the item of $6.00 was for sieves used in its business. This does not seem to be overcome by any testimony on the part of defendant. Plaintiff says further that he spent $10.00 for a trip to Yangchow on company business and the defendant's general manager merely says that he does not know whether plaintiff went on such business or not. The item of $17.35 for miscellaneous expenses plaintiff says covered telegrams, postage and other sundries which appear to be fairly included under expenses. Defendant's manager says that he did not authorise these but does not say that they were not necessary for the maintenance of the business. The item of $462.52 for the Agency at Chinkiang includes the $380.00 already mentioned for chicken baskets and the item of $285.59 for the agency at Tsinkiangpu includes the $95.00 for the same sort of expenditure, which has already been disposed of. The item of $10.00 for troughs seems to belong in the same category.

The balance of the claims for expenses at the three agencies, including $142.07 for the agency at Yangchow, for which plaintiff testifies that he made out statements to defendant's general manager, do not seem to be sufficiently impugned to prevent their inclusion as proper expenses under the rule above adopted. Excluding the baskets and troughs the total of these disputed item aggregates $466.78 which, being added to the amount of $797.39 already mentioned, makes a grand total of $1,264.17, which we find the plaintiff is fairly entitled to claim.

II.

As we have seen, however, defendant pleads a set-off aggregating much more than this amount. The English rule is that in an extraterritorial court a counter-claim cannot be pleaded against an alien plaintiff. The reasons for this doctrine are stated as follows:

"If the respondents' contention be well founded, it must apply equally where a British subject brings an action in a Japanese or Chinese Court in respect of a claim against a Japanese or Chinese subject. The Japanese or Chinese Court would be entitled to allow a counter-claim to be made against a British subject, and to require security to be given to satisfy the counter-claim, whatever its amount and however much in excess of the claim, and to stay proceedings in the action until the security was given. The effect would be to deny the British subject any redress in the local Court except upon the terms of his submitting to its arbitrament a dispute which under the treaty was reserved exclusively for the determination of the British Consular Court."

In the American law of pleading a distinction is made between a counter-claim and a set-off, the latter being "allowed in actions founded upon contract and only of obligations springing from contract." A counter-claim on the other hand may arise out of any claim, even a tortious one, provided it be "connected with the subject of the action," and of course were it exceeds the original demand judgment is regularly rendered in defendant's favor for the excess. The American rule for actions in an extraterritorial court is that "so far as set-off is a defense (i.e. to 'the extent of the claim asserted' by an alien plaintiff) it may be pleaded." Of course no judgment may be rendered in such a court against an alien; but any claim which he proves may be reduced to the extent of another claim established against him by the defendant so far at least as the latter is founded on contract. This appears to be an equitable rule, fair to both parties and subject neither so strongly to the objection in the English case above cited nor to the claim 9 elsewhere made that extraterritoriality operates unfairly against those for whose benefit it is designed. With the rule in mind, therefore, we may proceed to consider the set-offs pleaded by defendant.

As already mentioned, the first of these is a claim for damages alleged to have resulted from plaintiff's failure to pay a compradore order for Tls. 300.00. Plaintiff admits that he did fail to pay it and defendant's contention is that it was thereby prevented from purchasing tin for canning chicken and that during the month of September it could have canned and sold five hnndred tins per day at a net profit of Tls. 1,200.00. Defendant's manager shows that he protested against this non-payment but neither in the letter which he wrote nor elsewhere does it appear that plaintiff's attention was called to the lose of expected profits for which defendant now claims damages, nor that he had reason to suppose that such results would follow. On the contrary plaintiff testifies that he understood defendant to be a wealthy corporation, having been informed that its capital was G.$500,000.00.

The rule as to the measure of damages in such a case was thus stated by Baron Alderson in a decision which has since become classic:

"Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, i.e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. Now, if the special circumstances under which the contract was actually made were communicated by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and thus known to both parties, the damages resulting from the breach of such a contract, which they would reasonably contemplate, would be the amount of injury which would ordinarily follow from a breach of contract under these special circumstances so known and communicated. But, on the other hand, if these special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he, at the most, could only be supposed to have had in his contemplation the amount of injury which would arise generally, and in the great multitude of cases not affected by any special circumstances, from such a breach of contract. For, had the special circumstances been known, the parties might have specially provided for the breach of contract by special terms as to the damages in that case; and of this advantage it would be very unjust to deprive them."

This rule has not only been generally adopted in America but is also substantially the same as that of the civil law from which indeed it appears to have been derived and under it the damages claimed could not properly be awarded against plaintiff.

The next item of set-off is a claim for damages for an alleged contract with plaintiff to deliver eggs during the month of October. Plaintiff denies that he made any such contract and the only testimony that he did is that of defendant's general manager. It is true that the latter appears to have written him a letter (Exhibit "3") stating that such an agreement had been made but this is no better evidence than the general manager's own testimony, and no written memorandum of such a contract is produced although the alleged value of the eggs to be delivered far exceeded the amount of G.$50.00 which consequently would have brought it within the Statute of Frauds and required it to be in writing. It is true that an exception is made in case of partial delivery but we find no more testimony on that point than the general manager's statement that the plaintiff "only delivered I think 180 baskets," and as it does not sufficiently appear that the minds of the parties ever met upon a contract under which these were delivered we are unable to allow this item of set-off.

The third and last claim is for the failure to comply with a written contract alleged to have been signed by plaintiff on November 5, 1917, and providing that:

"he will guarantee to deliver to them (the Amos Bird Company) in November, 4,250 baskets of eggs, each basket to contain at least 1,000 eggs, and as many more baskets as he can.

"(3) That the Compradore will pay to the American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd. 2% commission of the price received from the Amos Bird Co. for such eggs for October and months to follow. Such commission to be paid to this company at the end of each month beginning with November 30th and this settlement shall include the commission for October and November."

The plaintiff does not deny the execution of this contract. His counsel objects to the admission of the instrument in evidence on the ground that "it was entered into between these parties at a date later" than the contract sued upon, thereby at least implying its genuineness. This item of set-off arises upon a contract which, as we have seen, is all that is required. The claim need not necessarily be connected with the subject of the original action, though we think this one is, for its evident purpose was to utilise the relation of principal and compradore.

Plaintiff's counsel further contends that plaintiff was prevented from carrying out this contract by defendant's letter (Exhibit "F") of November 21 notifying plaintiff that defendant had secured a new compradore and "should like to have him assume office as soon as possible." But plaintiff himself states that he "acted as compradore until the end of November" and that he did not leave the defendant's employ until December 2. Clearly then since he continued so to act he was not prevented from performing the contract to deliver eggs during November. Indeed it is not at all clear that even if he had left earlier he would have been absolved from the requirements of this contract which does not appear to have been dependent upon the exercise of his duties as compradore.

Defendant alleges, and we think proves, that it had secured a purchaser for these eggs at a price of $10.00 a basket which would have yielded it a profit of twenty cents per basket or a little more than its total claim of $813.60. This amount must have been fairly within the contemplation of the parties; the provisions governing it are clearly and specifically set forth in an instrument which plaintiff does not deny having signed; and we find no legal reason for relieving him from his admitted failure to perform it. The item of $813.60 which defendant shows that it lost by virtue of such failure must, therefore, be deducted from plaintiff's claim already estimated as established at $1,264.17. The balance is Mexican $450.57 for which amount, together with the sum of Shanghai Tls. 400.00 by way of salary, judgment is accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiff and against the defendant and as the latter has made no offer to pay any amount plaintiff is also entitled to his costs.

MARTIN EGAN TO JOIN GEN. PERSHING'S STAFF

Former Manila Newspaper Man Will Keep American Army Posted On World Events

Washington, April 1.—Martin Egan of New York, well-known former Manila newspaper man now serving as an assistant to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, is soon to take a place on the staff of General Pershing. It is expected that he will be commissioned, probably as a major in the adjutant general's department, and will assume the general duties of a liaison officer, keeping General Pershing and his staff in touch with world events.

The appointment, made at the request of General Pershing, has not been formally announced and the details of the work the General expects Mr. Egan to perform are not fully known to the war department here. It is believed at the department, however, that Major Frederick Palmer will continue as censor on General Pershing's staff.

Mr. Egan was formerly an Associated Press correspondent. His wife, Eleanor Francis Egan, is a Magazine writer who is well-known in Japan, China and the Philippines.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Kitano Maru ..... Apr. 17

For Liverpool
- Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 6
- Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 9

For San Francisco
- Tenyo Maru ..... Apr. 12
- China ..... Apr. 13
- Venezuela ..... Apr. 27
- Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 30

For Seattle
- Katori Maru ..... Apr. 28
- Manila Maru ..... May 4

For Vancouver
- Empress of Asia ..... Apr. 13

For Marseilles, etc.
- Altantique ..... Mar. 26

For Port Said
- Nichiyo Maru ..... Apr. 27

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang,		
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan. (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan.		
Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	3.00	11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ..	7.00	11.00
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	11.00
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	11.00
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ..	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Wooung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	

Steamer.	Daily: Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..	2.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	11.00
Chuking and Pinghu ..	8.00

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 10	10.00* T'tao, T'tsin & Dalny	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 10	6.00* Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 10	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 10	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 10	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 18	C'wangtao	Asaka Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26	Japan	Agamemenon		
Apr. 29	Japan	Capto		
May 8	— Singapore	Cyclops		
Apr. 11	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
May 9	— Hongkong	Dilwara		
May 9	— Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P.I. Co
May 9	— Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	Japan	Kotobuki Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26		Kurama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 8	— Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	Hankow	Meian	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Apr. 25	Japan	Oura Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 25	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26	Japan	Shinsyu Maru	Jap.	
May 3	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	— Japan	Tenno Maru	Jap.	
May 8	— Japan	Tokei Maru	Jap.	
May 4	C'wangtao	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 7	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 8	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 8	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

GRAND HOTEL GRAND ANNEX GRAND STRAND

SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU "IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing JUNE 1st

T. NAGAO, General Manager

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1025
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2300	. .	1040

Local S.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1540
1132	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2077
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	550
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1340	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	634	1219	1906	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

380 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.37	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG .... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.56		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG .... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.06
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.05

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.0
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.1
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS .. arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.5

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.20
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.20
Yahsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungking ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.35*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.28	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.28	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.37
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 10, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 107½=Tls. 93.02	
@ 7.35=Mex. $126.56	
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 73.2375	
S'hai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 290	
Bar Silver	Tls. —
Copper Cash per tael	1800
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/6d.=Tls.	4.44
@ exch. 7.35=Mex.	$6.05
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T.	4/6
London Demand	4/6½
India T.T.	300
Paris T.T.	614
Paris Demand	615
New York T.T.	107
New York Demand	107½
Hongkong T.T.	70½
Japan T.T.	48½
Batavia T.T.	222½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/8d.
London 4 m/s. Docy.	4/8½d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/8½d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/8½d.
Paris 4 m/s.	642
New York 4 m/s. Docy.	111½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 4.05	@ 4/5½		£1
„ 1	@ 604 =	Francs	6.73
„ 0.85	@ 105½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 49¾	Yen	2.26
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.70
„ 1	@ —	Roubles	—
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 10, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 108.00
S'hai & H'kew wharf Tls. 72.50
Oriental cotton Tls. 52.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 53.00
Almas Tls. 8.50
International Cotton (ord.) Tls. 225.00

Unofficial

Tebongs 8% debs @ Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.30
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 20.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 53.50 June

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, May 10, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemors @ Tls. 1.02½ cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.
Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$577½
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$335 B.
North China	Tls. 123 B.
Union of Canton	$730 B.
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¾ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.85 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 108 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$81 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$11 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 179 S.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 225 S.
International (pref)	Tls. 72½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 117½ S.
Oriental	Tls. 52 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 139
Kung Yik	Tls. 15¾
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$80 B.
Green Island	$6.65 B.
Langkats	Tls. 5
Major Bros	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$82 B.
Moutrie	$5.60 B.
Watson	$13½ B.
Weeks	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	$35
Ambers	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 3¾ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 24
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.90
Bute	Tls. 3
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 1 B.
Cheng	Tls. 9
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10
Dominion	Tls. 2¼
Gulà Kalumpong	Tls. 9
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 16½
Kapala	Tls. 5¾
Kapayang	Tls. 0.40 B.
Karan	Tls. 27
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 5 B.
Padang	Tls. 16
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12⅛
Permata	Tls. 5 B.
Repah	Tls. 2⅛
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½
Seekee	Tls. 0.80
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.70
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 7
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 10.70
Sungala	Tls. 1.35
Sungei Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 3½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.60 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.80 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 16½
Ziangbe	Tls. 2¼
	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$9
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79 ½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 162½ B.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 7.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Steady.

Previous quotations, London, May 6:

Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Quiet.

London, May 4:

Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Quiet.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 8, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts	$23,495.96	$30,556.32
Loss by currency depreciation	7,619.07	6,725.06
Effective Receipts	$25,876.89	$23,831.26
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.93	23.26
Car Miles run	80,316	77,589
Passengers carried	1,535,662	1,389,868

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Coal Report for week ending May 9 says:

Japan Coal:—There is no change to report in this market and all we can say about it is that it continues very dull whereas the market in Japan keeps very steady owing to the continual industrial activities in that country and we do not see how any radical change can take place for some time to come.

Freights are firm with an upward tendency owing to the continual requisitioning of tonnnage by the Allied Governments.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—Although coal has been taken regularly under contract there is little new business to report. Prices in the North are very firm owing to large exports to Japan.

At Shanghai this is usually a dull season and owing to present high prices it is anticipated that imports will not be so large as in previous years.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Shanghai, advise that the Singapore Rubber Auction this week showed prices of $106 to $100 for Pale Crepe and $104 to $97 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being firm.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on May 8.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$104 per picul equivalent to 2s. 1½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$104 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2d. in London.

Market weak, bids erratic, plantation Sheet Smoked range from $99 (2/0½)—$105 (2/1¾). Plantation Crepe 1st. Latex $101 (2/1¾)—$107 (2/2¾). Offered 884 tons; sold 460 tons.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram today from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 8th instant.

Spot price standard quality Ribber Smoked Sheet 2s. 2¾d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 3¾d.

Market steady but quiet, tendency undecided, ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 9d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.

Spot: 2s. 3¾d. Paid.

July to December: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Quieter.

Previous quotation, London, May 7:

Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid.

July to December: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

Total Stocks in London and Liverpool 21,086 tons.

FORESEES FAMINE IN A 'TIRED PEACE'

Compromise Would Mean Sharing World's Food With Foe, British Official Asserts

END OF AMERICAN SUPPLY

But, With War Continuing, England's Food Prospects Constantly Brighten

London, March 23.—England would face a much more severe food shortage, William Goode of the Food Ministry, told the American Luncheon Club yesterday, if she should decide to make with Germany "a tired peace. He said:

"I chose the topic, 'Peace Without Plenty,' because of the widespread idea that with peace the scarcity of food would automatically disappear. Statisticians of the Ministry of Food have given me an estimate of the conditions likely to ensue upon the declaration of peace in the near future. I also sought the opinion of an eminent American authority, Professor Graham Lusk, who represents the United States on the Inter-Allied Council of Alimentation, and also of other international experts. The conclusions arrived at by the American, British and other authorities are practically identical."

Mr. Goode pointed out that, even if Russia were able to feed herself, there would be at the conclusion of peace 200,000,000 people in Europe clamoring for food, and said:

"If we make an inconclusive peace we shall be faced with the alternatives of sharing with our present enemies on an agreed basis of the world's food supplies, or of entering into bitter competition for them. The Central Empires undoubtedly would claim full economic equality in and free entry to the countries which are now supplying the Allies with food. What would such competition really mean? Hoover's magnificent conservation campaign in the United States would come to an abrupt end. If the Allies in Europe were willing to make an inconclusive peace they could not expect the United States to go on saving food for export.

"At the present moment we are getting 65 percent of our essential foodstuffs from the United States and Canada, and a large proportion of that represents voluntary self-sacrifice on the part of the Americans. Collapse of the conservation campaign would mean a vital reduction in the exportable food supplies of the United States.

"Then there would be an even greater demand than at present upon allied tonnage for the repatriation of the American and Dominion troops. The Central Powers would have no strain of repatriating troops upon their mercantile marine, which would be at their disposal after a 'tired peace,' even if shipping were immediately available at peace to carry all the world's exportable surplus of foodstuffs, it would still be impossible to raise the daily ration of the 200,000,000 on the Continent of Europe without further reducing the now restricted food supplies of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Goode asserted that on the other hand, food production in England was increasing so rapidly that in a year's time the country would be much better prepared to weather the food storm than now, and added, "Also in the United States, control of food consumption and stimulation of food production is still in its infancy. Your Food Administration is only seven months old. God knows what Hoover and the United States in a year's time may not be able to produce for the Allies while they fight shoulder to shoulder to attain the kind of peace which will not permit those who plunged the world in bloodshed and broke every decency of the sea to dictate terms and determine the flow of food.

"Every phase of the food situation, all the confidential figures as to probable imports and requirements, point to the fact that a 'tired peace' would compel Lord Rhondda stringently to cut down the daily consumption of food in this country. The public should appreciate the truth about the world shortage and realise that a 'tired peace' in the near future would be almost certain to entail increased privations in the British Isles."

Amusements

Harmston's Circus
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Location: Chang Su-Ho's Gardens
Last few nights of this Great Show in Shanghai
Souvenir Matinee Today
Again Tonight
Our Flying Trapeze Act.
Last Souvenir Matinees Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.
when two handsome watches will be given away amongst the Children. Every child purchasing a ticket will receive a numbered coupon entitling them to a chance of winning one of these watches.
AND
Saturday and Sunday Nights A Handsome Present
will be given away amongst the audience. Every purchaser of a ticket will receive a chance.
Prices as Usual
Booking at Robinson Piano Co., Daily
W. HARMSTON, C.M. BRUCE, *Proprietor. Band Master.*
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, *Agents.*

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Miss Allen Walker
in the
Universal Melodrama in 3 parts
"JIM WEB, SENATOR"
and
Mlle Yuette Andreyor
In the Emotional Play in 2 Parts
"ANGUISH"
"HIS PHANTOM SWEETHEART"
Amusing Comedy featuring
The beautiful artiste
ANITA STWART
"A VILLAGE SCANDAL"
Comic Picture

LYCEUM THEATRE
SATURDAY, MAY 18th.
Grand Vocal Concert
by
PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN
(distinguished Dutch Baritone)
Kindly assisted by
Mrs. L. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman
At the piano: Mr. Young.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.
17858 Under the management of A. STROK.

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT
LAST FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
MIROVITCH
and
PIASTRO

COMPLETE NEW Programme
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
for May 11th, 12th and 13th
PRESENTING
Blanche Sweet
IN
"PUBLIC OPINION"
BY MARGARET TURNBUIL
and
OTHER NEW FILMS

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight, May 11th
The Last Farewell Concert
by
Mirovitch--Piastro
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Manager, A. STROK

"THE ELDORADO"
3 Jukong Road.
High-class Vaudeville and Dance Hall!
"To complete a Perfect Day; pay a visit to The-Eldorado"
"Come and be entertained!"
All Star Turns!
MISS SOPHIE, Ragtime Songs and Dances
MISS LA RIGOLETE, French Danseuse
JOHN and JIMMIE, Acrobats and Comedians
PROF MARTINEZ' Orchestra
COMMENCING 10 P.M.
The Management wish to announce that this Dance Hall has no connection with any other of its kind in this district!

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT — *TONIGHT*
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE
IN
"THE LAST OF THE CARNABYS"
"THE LAST OF THE CARNABYS"

A FINE PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY.
A strong emotional story with many tense situations: nevertheless it furnishes Miss Hulette with the sort of part in which she appears at her best, one of innocence, sweetness and youth.
A FEATURE FILM IN STAR CAST, STORY AND DIRECTOR
PATHE'S BRITISH and AMERICAN GAZETTES
LONESOME LUKE IN "MISS BLISS"
LONESOME LUKE IN "MISS BLISS"
Another of his cyclonic laughter fims
MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m. — LILIAN GISH in "SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"
MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m. — EDWIN ARDEN in "THE IRON HEART"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattendan, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Hpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Haifan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. G. WONG,
Act'l Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,398,553.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,935.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kinkiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonasaki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$300,000.00
Reserve	$15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)	$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN.
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Antingo de [illegible]
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de [illegible]ow	Yokohama
	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	San Iago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

W. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
26 The Bund. 975

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,500,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanaimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Shi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan and America via Moji	Yawata maru					c10	9.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	A, B	9				9.30
Amoy and Swatow	H Chow	11.0	10.30				10.30
Wei-hai-wei Chefoo & Tientsin	[illegible]	9.	[illegible]			..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str	1					21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Ningpo	21.0		..			21.00
Swatow			1.3		..		
Wei-hai-wei Chefoo & Tientsin			7.0			..	
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train		7.				17.0
Tsin Daily except Sunday			5				..
Hankow			[illegible]				..
Ningpo			15.0				..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0					21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	11.0				..	9.30
Chefoo	Kweilin	1.00				..	1.30
Monday, May 13.							
Japan and America via Moji	Chikugo maru					c2	9.30
Russia via Siberian Express	Via Pukow	21.0	17.0				2.30
Hongkong			20				
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.	7.0				7.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	1					
Tuesday, May 14							
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Ningchow	4.0	18				8.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairen	Kobe maru	1.0					0.30
Wednesday May 15.							
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru					c 9.	12.30
Russia	Via Pukow	7.	7.				0.30
Japan and Hongkong							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang						2.00
Japan	Kumano maru	.0					11.30
Nagaki, Kobe, Yokama, anada U. S. A. & Europe via U.S.A.			12.30				12.00
Friday, May 17.							
Japan & America via Moji	Omi maru					c	9.30
Saturday, May 18.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Suwa maru			..		A 6	15.30
Sunday, May 19.							
Manila	Fushimi maru					B	7.00
Monday, May 20.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via [illegible]		B	17.				7.
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.					c.o.d.	9.30
Tuesday, May 21.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Chikuzen mar	..		..		c	9.30

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 12.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 12 noon.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	" 12,550,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs Barclays Bank Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact all General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Yokohama-Shanghai line, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, is expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today about 9 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Newmen.
Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Messrs. L. Vander Seagen, T. H. D. Jones, A. E. Collins, W. S. Dupree, F. O'Hare, V. Stankeritch, Fak, and Ting.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Miss Berthel and Mr. A. F. Barnes.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. G. B. Pett.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan:—Messrs. H. Katayama, and George Dunlop, Capt. McEwen, Messrs. S. K. Lan, T. Nakajima, T. Ohkubo, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall and 2 children, Mr. S. and Mrs. Oguri, Mr. F. W. Rowlands, Mr. E. W. Ames, Mr. J. H. Boylen, Capt T. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tamba and 2 children, Mrs. T. Ibukiyama and child, Mr. and Mrs. Weddeshurn and 2 children.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—The weather has gradually improved during the afternoon and the evening at Shanghai. The depression of Chekiang and Fukien is moving away across the Southern part of the Eastern sea.
10.—Very fine weather becoming cloudy at about 9 a.m. Light Wly breezes.

Friday, May 10, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.96	759.24
Bar. at Centg., inches	29.84	29.90
Variation for mm 24h	−1.00	↑0.45
Variation for mm 12h	↑0.10	−0.14
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	12	18
Wind—Miles	7.5	11.2
Temperature—Cen	7°6	15°2
Temperature—Fah	45.7	59.6
Humidity %	93	99
Nebulosity 0-10	1	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
May 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	Kobe	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 17	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 18	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	London etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 11	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	noon	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
May 14	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
May 15	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	Foochow & Keelung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 20	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 24	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 31	—	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 1	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
June 2	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 11	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hanming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 13	D.L.	Chefoo	Kwolin	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin,	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 14	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	1.00	Dairen (direct)	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 16	noon	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 17	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 18	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 28	noon	Dairen (direct)	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 28	—	T'tsin, Dairy via T'tao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 11	7.00*	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 13	D.L.	Wuhu	Paotung	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kuwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 10	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
May 10	—	Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	—	Hankow	Nanyang Maur	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 10	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	—	Japan	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	
May 10	—	Japan	Taishu Maru	Jap.	
May 10	—	Japan	Chiyoda Maru	Jap.	
May 10	—	Chefoo	Hanming	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 10	—	Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takeuta, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on **Saturday, May 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3266.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday May 11**, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kuowo**, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Takes Maru** Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on **Monday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3266.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Combell, will leave on **Tuesday, May 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tatung** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Capt. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, May 17** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on **Saturday, May 11**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, May 12**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, May 13**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

F'CHOW & K'LUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 17**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 31** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 16**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hanming**, Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain Taylor, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 11**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kwolin**, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on **Monday, May 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 14**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 18 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. **Suma Maru** Capt. N. Iwanmatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 28** at ——— The steam-launch conveying Passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.**—S.S. **Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For **HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sanning and Suiyang.**—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongokng with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

FOR **TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For **NINGPO:**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. **S.S. Hsin Peking** will resume her run on **Wednesday, 20th inst.** at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "**THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE**" obtainable from the undersigned, or from **The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co.**, or from Messrs. **THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.**

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

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Trans-Pacific Service
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"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA	June 1
S.S. COLOMBIA	June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA	June 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA	AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata,	June 5,	June 6
"AFRICA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	June 9,	June 10

For Singapore

"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	May 29,	May 31

For Hongkong

		arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	June 15,	June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

		arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	May 22,	May 24

For Tientsin and Dairen

		arr.	leave.
"SUMA MARU"	(1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	May 26,	May 28

For Foochow and Keelung

"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	May 15,	May 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII		Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap.	g-b.	..	..	..
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr.	g-b.	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br.	g-b.	..	..	..
P&OBI		Cruise	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Monteagle*	May 21	Empress of Japan	May 13
Empress of Japan	May 25	Monteagle	July 31

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager*.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	May 14
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 21
TATEGAMI MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Tsuruhashi,	May 28

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 18
CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	May 22

FOR JAPAN

HIRANO MARU	16,500	Capt. H. Fraser,	May 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	13,500	——	May 22
BANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the newest highway round the world. Only a short sea passes (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. From capital to capital by express trains the journey occupies only 3½ days. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

TANK WEEK DEVELOPS TO FAR EASTERN SIZE

Move Started Here To Extend Through East; Lengthen Local Drive

Shanghai's Tank Week has proved such a success that it has developed into a Far Eastern campaign for British war loans which is to extend to all of China and see Tank Weeks inaugurated throughout the country. With £371,410 already paid in Shanghai challenges the rest of China to come to the fore and try to match the record.

The Tank Committee announces that Hongkong has also been invited to take its place in the competition. It is possible that the movement will extend still further to the South to include the Straits Settlements as well.

The drive in Shanghai will also be extended, it has been decided by the Committee, and following the races there will be launched a Chinese Tank Week which is expected to bring in further large sums to the funds. The present campaign will continue until next Wednesday in order to allow time for telegraphic replies to reach Shanghai from the head offices of firms.

The Chinese drive is already in the hands of a sub-committee which was appointed following a meeting of compradores held at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and plans are being put into shape for launching immediately after the races.

The fund of donated War Bonds was closed yesterday with a total of £5,150 having been received. In addition to the £5,000 reported yesterday, subscriptions of £50 and £100 Bonds were received from "Keewknat" and Mr. H. Hanbury.

Following are the totals paid in up to 4 p.m. yesterday:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 61,410
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	196,350
International Banking Corporation	25,500
Mercantile Bank of India....	16,400
Direct remittances by T/T and D/D through London offices	17,550
China and Japan War Savings Association	54,200
	£371,410

LIANG SHIH-YI IN PEKING

Mr. Liang Shih-yi has once more come up to Peking, according to the Chinese press. His mission is understood to be in connection with the selection of a successor to Mr. Tsao Ju-lin as Minister of Finance. Mr. Liang is working for the appointment of Chow Tze-chi, the former Minister of Finance. The other candidate for the post is Mr. Lu Chung-yu, former Minister to Tokio.

Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan has informed the Government that the captain and the first and second officers of the Gunboat Chuchai, which rammed and sank the China Merchants' ship Kiangkwan, have been handed over to the Court martial for trail.

Mr. Yang Shih-yi, director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will leave shortly for Peking to negotiate with the Ministry of Communications on the question of damages suffered by the company through the sinking of the Klangkwan.

W.C.T.U. PARTY TODAY

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a lawn "birthday party" at No. 1 Edinburgh Road this afternoon from 3.30 to 6.30 oclock. Tea will be served on the lawn and there will be an interesting musical program which will include part songs by Chinese girls.

There will also be an address by Mr. C. Boynton entitled "An Irresistible Tide," which will be a summary of the prohibition movement in the United States and Canada this year.

The public is invited. Visitors to the Police Sports are asked to come on to the meeting after the Sports. The house can be reached in seven minutes from the tramcar terminus by riesha via Kinnear Road.

Belgian Boys Work Behind Enemy Lines

British Government Will Support Protest, Says Minister Balfour In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that he had official information that Belgian boys and youths are forced to work behind the enemy lines on the West front. He understood the Belgian Government intended to protest against this and His Majesty's Government would warmly support the protest.

12 Rebel Socialists Jailed In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 9.—Twelve German Independent Socialists at Leipzig have received sentences ranging from eighteen months to twelve years' imprisonment for, among other things, calling a strike for peace in February and September, 1917.

French Engineers Starting Out To Mend Roads

Members of the French engineers division are shown starting out for a hard day's labor, building roads behind the French front. These men are doing just as much in the battle for democracy as their brothers in the trenches, although they do their fighting with picks instead of with the rifle.

SEMENOFF'S TROOPS ADVANCE IN SIBERIA

Many Russian Soldiers Joining His Forces And Population Shows Sympathy

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, May 9.—General Semenoff's communique states:

We have managed to restore the bridge across the River Onon which was blown up by the Bolsheviki and have now crossed the River and are continuing our advance. We have taken possession of Adrianovsk station. Our forces continue to meet with the greatest sympathy from the population.

Hetman Semenoff has issued a proclamation to the population of the Trans-Baikal district and the local railway agents assuring them that his intention is not counter-revolutionary and that he is ready to support the independence of Siberia and to defend its lawful freedom.

Interviewed, Colonel Skipetroff states that a considerable number of the Russian soldiers in Siberia are joining General Semenoff's movement. They state the situation in Russia has considerably improved on account of the general displeasure caused by the despotic Bolshevik Government.

Reliable information from Nikolsk and Ussurisk is to the effect that the Bolsheviki managed to find only 230 men in the whole district who were willing to oppose General Semenoff.

According to a telegram from Irkutsk, the Red Guards are tired of fighting and are unwilling to join the army against Semenoff. The Bolshevik authorities attempted to mobilise the peasantry but met with armed resistance.

The Bolshevik authorities at Habarovsk and Blagovestchensk despatched three trains of Red Guards to reinforce the army opposing Semenoff. It is, however, supposed that these trains were stopped by the Cossacks at Nerchensk.

GERMANS REQUISITION SUPPLIES IN FINLAND

Assume Control Of Customs, Take Allied Goods And Enforce Compulsory Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—It is reported from Helsingfors that Germany is requisitioning all petrol, metals, coffee, tobacco, leather, textiles and rubber in Finland; also assuming control of the Customs and retaining in bond all Entente merchandise and also enforcing compulsory military service.

Four U.S. Grain Ships Sent To Switzerland

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Washington, May 9.—Via Cavite and Lokawei.—Four ships carrying cargoes of grain have been sent to Switzerland under heavy U.S. naval convoy despite Germany's failure to guarantee their safety from submarines. Other foodships are loading. The urgent needs of the smaller nations have impelled America's effort to relieve their distress.

GERARD PRAISES NEW JAPANESE MINISTER

Ex-American Ambassador At Berlin Lauds Baron Goto In Paris Newspaper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—In Le Petit Journal Mr. J. W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador at Berlin, devotes an article to Baron Goto, in which he vaunts the merits, energy and tenacity of the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose career and thorough knowledge of Japan's relationship with China and Russia prepared him in a remarkable manner to pursue the policy so true and even which Japan has always made a rule to practise.

Bernstorff Code Deciphered In U.S.

(U. S. Wireless Through Reuter's)

Albany, N. Y., May 9, via Cavite and Lokawei.—The key of the Bernstorff code for conducting a treacherous spy and sabotage campaign against America before it entered the war has been deciphered from over a thousand messages after a year's work.

Troops Battle With Moscow Anarchists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, May 9.—A Kieff newspaper states that the anarchists in Moscow secreted great quantities of munitions, including mountain-guns and machine-guns. The Bolshevists vainly demanded their surrender and, after fighting all day long, stormed the munition depots and arrested four hundred anarchists, whom they imprisoned in the Kremlin. The newspaper estimates that there are sixty thousand anarchists in Moscow, which is the headquarters of the principal anarchist organisations.

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks

$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1182-83 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

Business and Official Notices

Wanted

WANTED to purchase, parts of, or entire printing equipment suitable for the publication of a daily newspaper. Send offers to C. J. Fox, care of NORTH CHINA STAR, 29 Rue du Baron Gros, Tientsin.

17910

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them entailing under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Special features this week:

THE MENDOZAS

The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing

In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.

Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Change of Address!

NOTICE is hereby given that our office will move to the premises known as 41 Kiangse Road, on 10th May, 1918.

TA TAH STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

17876

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Depots are open for the sale of

MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road

6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road

20 CHECKS PRICE $4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.

Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st May, 1918, Mr. Chang Tuck Sow (張德壽) will cease to be Compradore to our firm, and on and after that date all communications relating to our business should be addressed direct to our firm.

CURRIMBHOY & Co., LTD.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1918.

17652

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

Compradore

Wanted by a firm of strong financial standing, a first-class Compradore for Import and Government Business. Only influential Chinese need apply. Terms most liberal to right man. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

17916

SZECHWAN PROVINCE

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.

Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO. 太 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

Born 1915—Still Existing

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

RACE WEEK.

On and from Friday, 10th, until Monday, 20th May, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

S. N. R.—First and Second class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S. H. N. R.—First, Second and Third class return tickets between Shanghai South, Jessfield, Siccawei, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third class Through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

May 9th, 1918.

17938

NOTICE

THE METRO FILM CORPORATION

We beg to inform the public that we hold the EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS in the FAR EAST of the METRO SUPER-FEATURES and COMEDIES and that according to an Agreement with the Management of the ISIS THEATER the said Pictures in Shanghai will not be exhibited in any other Cinema Theater then the ISIS.

Any Person or Persons, who illicitly import this Brand of Films and Exhibit or try to Exhibit same will do so at their risk and peril.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1918.

THE FAR EASTERN FILM SERVICE,
D. RODRIGUES,
Manager.

NOTICE

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ISIS THEATRE

Begs to inform the Shanghai Public that according to an agreement with THE FAR EASTERN FILM SERVICE, they have secured the EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS for Shanghai of the FAMOUS SUPER-FEATURES and COMEDIES of the METRO FILM CORPORATION.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1918.

Per ISIS THEATRE,
A. E. LAURE,
Manager.

17945

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)

White oxide of Zinc and Antimony, Suitable for Paints.
Always in Stock.
Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT SMELTING WORKS,
Wuchang.
Tel. address: "Hupehmine."

Shanghai Race Club

REMINDER.

SELLING LOTTERIES will be held at the Grand Stand TODAY, commencing at 5.30 p.m. sharp, on the following Races:—

THE SHANGHAI DERBY, No. 3
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, No. 3
THE SHANGHAI DERBY, No. 4

The above Lotteries are open to Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic, American, Columbia, Merchant Service Clubs: Cercle Francais, Cercle Sportif Francais, Marine Engineers' Institute and Shanghai Race Club.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17948

Second-hand Boiler

FOR SALE: One Lancashire boiler, 22ft.×7ft. 6in. with dome. Very little used, good as new. Fittings complete. Immediate delivery.

FOBES CO., LTD.

17941

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for TELEGRAPH use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st of August, 1918.

Conditions governing tenders, Specifications, Requisition Sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, 10th May, 1918.

17928

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th May, on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

17926

—BILL SMITH—
says:

It is the man on the heights who can first see the storm clouds approaching the village in the valley.

In many Cocktails Italian Vermouth is one of the principal ingredients.

Request the Elephant Head Chop—you'll never change

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Saey Tai (Tailor) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters Great Clearance SALE for two weeks only, commencing on Wednesday, May 1st. The whole of our stock of this season's goods must be cleared less 30% for Cash Comprising: Serges, Flannels, Tweeds, Cashmeres, sunproof Cloths, Waterproof Cloths, Alpaces, Pougees, Drills, Ducks, and sundry goods. All materials are from the best home firms and in the latest designs. Guaranteed fit. Telephone No. 3358.

Saey Tai (Tailor)
P.350/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai

17763

"The attempt to build a new Russian Government on China's Soil"

This is the title of a highly interesting and important article of international significance that appears in this week's issue of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

The breakdown of Russia has brought the problems of the war to the very doors of China. This is a time for serious and close study of the problems involved in and around China.

The business man who is not keeping himself informed on these matters is omitting a very important phase of his "preparedness" for the readjustment following the war.

Is you are not already a reader of MILLARD'S REVIEW, begin today. Place your order with your news-agent or place your order for a subscription at the office, 113 Ave. Edward VII Shanghai.

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CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL RD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

GREAT CHEAP SALE
for two weeks only
Beginning Monday, May 6th

Laces, Embroideries, etc. at greatly reduced prices, lowest in town.

Call and Inspect
The Lace Bazaar Co.
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17860

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Stocks of
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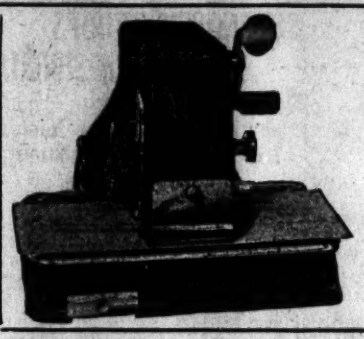

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Perforating - Printing
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.
4 Canton Road
Shanghai

The Prest-O-Lite **Battery**
is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Cafe Restaurant Trianon
25 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Corner Rue Montauban)
OPENING
Today, May 11th
A special dinner will be served
Music in Attendance
Supper after Theatre hours
A. VAN HERWIJNEN, Proprietor.

17881

FOR SALE

The YIH CHEN FLOUR MILL (鎮江貽成麵粉廠) of Chinkiang. This plant is located in a suitable spot in Kingsanho (金山河), Chinkiang, with a complete equipment of American machinery, including eleven steel grinders. Its product, the Kingsan Brand Flour, is well-known to the public. The sale was recently decided upon by the shareholders of the concern, who are no longer desirous of continuing the business.

Those who are interested may call at the Shanghai office of the mill, Yee Teh Lee, Chekiang Road, 浙江路貽德里) where the necessary information can be obtained and arrangements can be made for the parties to inspect the premises in Chinkiang.

17923

FAT PEOPLE
Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2768.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR, New York College graduate, gives lessons. Speaks Russian, French, German. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

17939 M.16.

TO IMPROVE your English by conversational lessons, also spelling. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

17940 M.12.

WANTED: Lessons on French, from an efficient teacher. Terms must be reasonable. Gentleman teacher preferred. Please apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

17908 M.11.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 3 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

TO LET: With good board in American house, Central near Bund, cool airy well-furnished double and single bedrooms, good bathrooms. For bachelors and married couples. Apply 103, Szechuen Road, after 11 a.m.

17906 M.12.

TO LET: Central, overlooking the Bund, a furnished room with balcony; for gentleman, without board. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

17913 M.12.

FOR RENT: Small flat, three rooms and bath; partially furnished. Western district. Phone West 1295 or apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

17911 M.11.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and lodging required by lady (with child ½ year old). Reply stating terms to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

17942 M.11.

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE WANTED by American Import and Export firm, must have good light and close to Bund, large single room or two medium size connected. Reply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

17922 M.12.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Stenography and typewriting to do at home by thoroughly competent stenographer. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

17943 M.17.

LADY assistant wanted: Professional gentleman, established in the Central district, wants the services of a capable prepossessing young lady to assist him in his Dental business. Capability to type will be considered in applicant's favor. Apply in the first instance, stating salary expected, to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

17935 M.12.

WANTED: Lady stenographer, must be thoroughly competent. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

17915 M.11.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770-M-14

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770 M 14

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: June 15th, small detached, unfurnished house, 4 or 5 rooms, French town or Western district. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

17897 M.14.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Furnished house, in French town, containing six rooms from July 1st to September 15th or thereabouts. Nice open country. Mosquito blinds throughout house. Tennis (2 courts) garage. Ten minutes walk from trams. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

17888

TO LET: Ferry Road. Elegant 9 roomed residence, Rent only Taels 90; also have several others prices ranging to Taels 140. Get my list of houses to let. J. H. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17946

TO LET, from June 1st to October 1st, French town, five roomed house, completely furnished, screened and with tennis court. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

17905 M.11.

TO LET: From June 1st, 3 roomed flat, on the Bund, furnished. Tls. 160.00 rent per month. Apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. 27 Nanking Road.

17912

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.

17891

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17798

SITUATIONS WANTED

MECHANIC, expert on internal combustion motors, seeks position. Best references. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

17944 M.14.

AN experienced Compradore, who has good knowledge of import and export, seeks position immediately. Reliable security can be furnished if necessary. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

17921 M.16.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE your own Aerated Waters! Aerators, Syphon chargers, Sparklets, and other supplies. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

17947 M.14.

WANTED to hire, large houseboat for 18/20th May. Please state full particulars and terms, to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

17935 M.14.

A private Dairy under foreign supervision would like a few good customers for pure unskimmed milk at $1 for 6 large bottles. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

17924 M.12.

GODOWNS TO LET

LARGE GODOWN to let, ground floor No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17907 M.15.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED latest Underwood or Oliver typewriter. Good condition essential. Reply, stating full particulars and lowest price, to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

17918 M.12.

FOR SALE: One second-hand Kerosene Marine motor, 45 B.H.P., complete, in good condition. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

17850 M.12.